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## FIRM ATTITUDE OF FRANCE AS THE SPA CONFERENCE OPENS

Cooperation of British Premier Sought in Carrying Out Policy of Coercion to Obtain Reparations and Disarmament

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
PARIS, France (Monday)—The conference opens with French opinion still very suspicious of Germany. The former President, Raymond Poincaré, in the "Matin," says it would be dishonoring civilization to allow Germany to escape by merely surrendering superfluous wealth. She will never be on friendly terms with France unless she makes good the damage. She must begin by laying down arms and paying. Unless she really means to do this, it is unnecessary to prolong discussion at Spa.

It is clear from French expressions of opinion that Mr. Lloyd George is the real arbitrator at Spa. The French look to him to support them in insisting upon coercive measures to obtain disarmament and the fullest possible payment. Reports reaching here from Spa show that the Germans do not intend to fix any definite figure and will merely offer instalments proportionate to the industrial and economic revival. They may even say they cannot commit themselves to anything without referring to the Reichstag.

Dr. Walter Simons, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, says it is impossible to estimate Germany's resources, or her ability to pay, until the plebiscite in Upper Silesia has been carried out. The result might make considerable difference to Germany's productive power.

Dr. Simons takes the attitude that not the diplomats merely, but the business men are trying to settle the problem on business lines. Today's news that the conference adjourned after a very short sitting strengthens the French conviction that the Germans are trying to gain time and sow dissensions among the Allies. These purposes are furthered by the plan of carrying on the discussions in German, thus involving laborious translations into English, French and Italian.

## Secrecy of Allied Plans

Entente Refrains from Stating Minimum Indemnity Acceptable

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
SPA, Belgium (Sunday)—Mr. Lloyd George, asked if the Germans would be really free to discuss terms of an effective peace with the Allies, at last replied that they would not be asked to make suggestions concerning its application. It is considered evident that it will be practically impossible to confine the Spa debates in this sense, and statesmen do not disguise the fact that immediate rupture is a real possibility. It is thought to be more likely, however, that there will be an adjournment in a few days.

There are numerous accounts to be obtained, even directly, from negotiators concerning the conclusions arrived at in Brussels, and one is bound to make calculations on a basis of the known temperaments of the respective delegates to reach a sound opinion. Thus the British Premier remarked to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the results were satisfactory; everybody is pleased and all necessary settlements have been made. At the same moment, Mr. Millerand was telling the French journalists that no definite decisions had come out of the Brussels conference.

It is certain that there is great discontent on the part of most countries concerning the proposed method of dividing the sums received from Germany. Belgium is in great glow of indignation at the idea of receiving only 8 per cent, while France receives 33 and England 23 per cent and Serbia 5 per cent. Italy is far from pleased with her allotted 10 per cent, though Count Storza, the Foreign Minister, declined to make any comment for publication. As for Portugal, which shares 1 per cent with Japan and the rest of the Allies, the little country is practically ruined and in bankrupt condition. All the little nations feel that they have been badly treated by all the great powers.

But it should be noted that these figures are not final. As usual, they are fixed tentatively. They have only a provisional character, providing a base for discussions. It is certain that the whole question of reparations will have to come up again. There is still great secrecy about what the Allies will accept from Germany, because it is feared that, if minimum terms were known, Germany would certainly not make a higher bid. As she will certainly not do so in any event, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed on good authority that, according to the allied scheme, 100,000,000 marks is the minimum that can be accepted. Even the system of annual payments is drawn up on the allied side, but this will only be produced after the Ger-

mans have had an opportunity of stating their position.

The German contention is that the claims are inflated, especially the French, and that, if the Germans undertook the work of repair instead of paying money, the cost would be incomparably less. They also take up the line that, in any case, they are in a hopeless position, unable to impose further taxation on themselves. The German delegates arrived at Spa this morning well in advance of the allied delegations.

## MORE THAN ENOUGH FOOD AND CLOTHING

United States' Production Well in Advance of People's Needs, Says W. Jett Lauck—Miner's Family Minimum Set at \$2200

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Families in the mining regions need a minimum of \$2200 a year for proper maintenance, according to data submitted yesterday to the anthracite coal commission sitting at Scranton, Pennsylvania, on behalf of the United Mine Workers of America, by W. Jett Lauck, consulting economist for that organization. In support of this contention, Mr. Lauck submitted to the commission various supplemental exhibits designed to show that the productivity of the country is sufficient to insure a comfortable standard of living to each of the 20,000,000 or more families in the United States.

Mr. Lauck as chief economic counsel for the mine workers, who are now seeking to obtain recognition of their union and increases in wages to conform to living costs, has based his material largely on the recently prepared budget of the Bureau of Labor statistics, which details the minimum supply of articles needed by a family each year.

The provisions of the bureau's budget would require 276,000,000 pairs of shoes annually, but latest available figures for the actual production of footwear show that 292,000,000 pairs were made. The total requirement of the population as to the materials for suits, dresses and other clothing made of woolen goods, is 4,000,000 square yards annually, whereas production amounted to 7,600,000 yards.

## Sufficient Supply

"Notwithstanding the fact that much of the woven goods is used for purposes other than clothing," said Mr. Lauck, "it is evident that the output is amply sufficient to supply all the other needs and also to clothe the total population, according to the standards set up in the Washington budget."

"Substantially, the same results are found to be true of other articles of clothing. In some cases there is a shortage, and in other cases an excess, but it is clear that by a slight change in the character of the output there would be an ample supply of all articles of clothing to meet the needs of the population."

Mr. Lauck found, almost without exception, that the domestic production of every article of food was sufficient for his wants.

"The meat needs of the population are approximately 430 pounds per family of five per year," said the study. "The total production of meat is sufficient to provide each family with 472 pounds a year."

## Food Production Above Needs

"Examination of the data for other articles of food shows similar results. Without any important exception, the production is very much in excess of the amount necessary to provide for a level of healthful and comfortable living. This conclusion is strengthened by the fact that the total requirements of all sorts of food, under the Washington budget, amounts to 5993 pounds per family per year, or more than half a ton of foodstuffs which the average person eats in order to maintain his health. Whereas, the total yearly production of food of all kinds as reported by government statistics is 6959 pounds, and the government statistics do not include the produce of small gardens, which in all constitute a very considerable amount."

Mr. Lauck made it clear that his study was based on actual production and did not go into the question of potential production capacity.

"It is generally recognized, however, that the productivity of the mines, farms and factories of the country could be greatly expanded if the existing systems of production and distribution were better organized," he said. "Moreover, it might well be contended that with a living wage for every worker, the consequent increase in health and mental contentment of the people would result in a marked increase in the efficiency and productivity of the workers themselves."

## STRATEGIC MOVES BY GREEK FORCES

Union of Troops Landed at Panderma With Forces Marching From Smyrna Cuts Nationalists off From Dardanelles

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Monday)—The Greek army, supported by the British and Greek fleets, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed by Colonel Phrantzes, the Greek military attaché, has inflicted additional losses on the Turkish Nationalists, and Mustafa Kemal Pasha's soldiers are scattered in all directions. Panderma, on the Sea of Marmora, was captured on July 2, troops being successfully landed under



Where the troops landed

Panderma, where Greek troops disembarked and marched south, effecting union with army marching north from Smyrna, lies at northwest corner of map.

protection of the Greek and British fleets, and they were swiftly moved to the south, where they met the vanguards of the Greek army 25 kilometers northwest of Balikesir, the operation taking three and one-half days to complete.

The enemy, after the crushing defeat inflicted on him south of Balikesir, has since then been actively pursued by the Greek troops, and only a few scattered remnants of the enemy forces have succeeded in escaping towards Bursa. The advance of the Greek troops towards the interior of Asia Minor is still proceeding. As the troops coming north from Smyrna have now joined up with the forces landed at Panderma, all access to the Dardanelles for Mustafa Kemal's main forces is cut off.

While the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed there is no exact information as to the numbers of troops at the rebel leader's command, nor an accurate account of the guns and munitions he has stored in the interior, it is thought, as stated previously in military quarters, that his main strength has been broken and the campaign should not be of much longer duration.

## Allied Assistance Explained

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
WESTMINSTER, England (Monday)—Matters of interest arising during question time in the House of Commons on Monday included the allied assistance to the Greek campaign in Asia Minor and the disorder at Ancona in Italy.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying to Cecil LeStrange Malone, said that the objects of the assistance which was being given by the allied powers to Greece in her attacks on Turkey were to secure the freedom of the Dardanelles Straits and the fulfillment of the peace terms of the Turkish treaty. Reinforcements, which were being sent to Constantinople, were intended solely for that purpose.

Cecil B. Harmsworth, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying to W. R. Smith, said that anarchist forces had certainly been at work in Italy trying to provoke a general revolutionary movement. They had failed at Ancona, the only place where they had persuaded a small number of troops to join them. Order had been restored by the same regiment. Moderate Socialists were opposed to these violent methods and the Italian Government appeared to have the country behind it in its firm and conciliatory attitude.

Mr. Bonar Law stated that the suggestion of Capt. J. Tudor Rees that the Prime Minister, in concert with the allies of Great Britain, should endeavor to have an allied court set up in Holland for trial of the former Kaiser was not practicable.

## INDEPENDENCE ASKED

MANILA, Philippine Islands—Resolutions asking the American Federation of Labor to urge the Congress of the United States to grant independence to the Philippine Islands, were adopted at a mass meeting called by the Labor congress of the Philippines.

## JAPANESE STATEMENT ON LOAN CONSORTIUM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
TOKYO, Japan (Monday)—The Japanese Premier, Takashi Hara, in his opening address, stated that the only legislation to be introduced this session dealt with national defense and the increases of official salaries and pensions necessitated by the cost of living. The Anglo-Japanese alliance was receiving serious consideration. Viscount Uchida, Minister of Foreign Affairs, emphasized the statement that Great Britain, France and the United States had given assurance in connection with the loan consortium, acknowledging Japan's special position vis-à-vis with China in respect to national defense and economic existence.

The statement seems to confirm the report that Japan and the United States differ in their interpretation of the consortium.

## PROFITEERING IN LUMBER CHARGED

New Government Policy Needed to Deal With What Has Become System of Robbery by Privilege, Says Senator Capper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"As for putting a permanent end to gross profiteering, a new governmental policy is demanded to deal with a profit system which has become a system of robbery by privilege," declared Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, in an editorial sent to one of his publications. Senator Capper was a leader in the campaign against profiteering in the Senate during the last session of Congress, the adjournment of which he endeavored to prevent.

"The people see it clearly," Mr. Capper's statement continues. "And that is the main thing. For it means the rest will come—that already it is on the way."

Mr. Capper's statement deals specifically with conditions in the lumber industry, and he declares his belief that mill owners and lumber jobbers have been running up prices unconscionably. He quotes an informant from an Arkansas lumber region to the effect that a firm there which buys logs at \$8 a thousand and sells the lumber at \$100 is complaining about the excess profits tax. He also refers to a decision by United States Judge John E. McCall of Tennessee, who found that 333 members of the American Hardwood Association had increased the price of hardwood lumber from 150 to 200 per cent in a year, and asserts that he has private information that there were increases as high as 500 per cent.

The lumbermen's statement that car shortage is responsible for high prices is thus commented upon: "Eighteen days later, June 23, with the car shortage shorter than ever, the Associated Press announced to the country a general reduction in lumber prices ranging from \$5 to \$15 a thousand. This rather weakens the car shortage theory as a fixer of profiteer values."

Lumber has now been placed at prices above the absorption limit, though, he asserts, "in this country there are 10,000,000 people living in tents and crowded rooms."

"If the consumer will show the same good sense and will continue to stay out of the market he will get more and more price concessions," Senator Capper says. "Just as the people did this spring from the clothing prices when they refused longer to buy clothing at grossly inflated prices. The big lumber interests are even now testing out the market to discover just how much they will have to take off to stimulate buying, though history cannot show a time when lumber was in such great demand as now."

## PRINCE'S WELCOME

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PERTH, Western Australia (Monday)—The Prince of Wales, acknowledging the welcome of citizens on his arrival here, paid tribute to the rapid development of activity in Western Australia in one generation, which was reflected in the fine streets and buildings of the beautiful capital. The state ball was the first public dance that the Prince has attended in Australia. The Prince is receiving an enthusiastic welcome, although the westerners are less demonstrative than the people at Sydney and Melbourne, but obviously quite as sincere.

## ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS TAKEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The Flume correspondent of the "Epoca" states that documents seized from the former deputy Mr. Zanella were sent to Capt. Gabrieli d'Annunzio and, in view of the fact that these documents revealed a plot to depose him and promote anarchist disorders at Trieste and Fiume, four alleged accomplices have been arrested. Their names are given as Blasich, Zigari, Tercic and Moretti.

## CROWD HOSTILE TO VISCOUNT FRENCH

Irish Lord Lieutenant Is Object of Demonstration in Queens-town—Dublin Newspapers Resume Publication Temporarily

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—Although Dublin newspapers have resumed publication temporarily pending settlement of the dispute, the outlook in the country generally has not improved, evidence of which might be found in the hostile demonstration against Viscount French, the Lord Lieutenant, by a crowd at Queens-town, while the mutiny of a company of Connaught Rangers in India is attributed to the activities of Sinn Fein in that remote locality.

After an appeal by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the newspaper staffs consented to resume work pending the conference which began its sessions on Saturday in an endeavor to reach a compromise. The resumption, they declared, was owing to the necessity of keeping the public acquainted with events throughout the country in a time of crisis. The government of India has reported that, on June 28, one company of the Connaught Rangers, stationed at Jellundar, refused to work as a protest against what they regarded as the oppression of their friends in Ireland, and deposited their arms and ammunition in the barracks under charge of a guard. A second company of the same regiment, however, showed signs of lack of discipline. On July 1 about 30 men of a regiment stationed in the Punjab attempted to force the army. The guard, which was composed of men of the same battalion, opened fire, killing two men and wounding one. The remainder have been arrested and disarmed and all is reported to be quiet.

## More Barracks Attacked

The police barracks are still a Sinn Fein objective, a large party of armed men attacking a barracks in Tipperary on Saturday night. The police sent up signals directly the attack commenced and the military were soon on the scene. Two raiders were killed, one being shot by the police and another by the relief party. Two men named Patrick and Dineen have been arrested in connection with the attack on four policemen at Brade La Leap on Friday. The police found shot guns near the scene of the attack.

A military car and escort, accompanied by a constable, was fired at on Friday evening in the district of Shaggarry. Although a perfect fusillade was directed on the car, which was returned, no casualties on either side were reported.

When Lord French was leaving Queens-town on Saturday, after an interview with Admiral Sir Reginald Tupper, he was followed to the pier by large crowds, who shouted and hooted at him. The Lord Lieutenant, however, had a strong guard of Camerons, and embarked on the destroyer Vampire in safety.

## Strike Weapon Denounced

J. H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, addressed a meeting in the Royal Opera House, Belfast, on Saturday afternoon, in which he condemned the strike weapon in cases where the result desired could be obtained through the ballot box. He approved of the British Government's action with regard to the Irish railwaymen's dispute, and considered it had averted a very serious state of affairs.

He declared that the Irish problem could only be solved by contact with knowledge, and of toleration for each other, and the solution would not come from either Sinn Feiners or Unionists.

## Japanese Hold Saghalin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

TOKYO, Japan (Monday)—It is officially stated that the Japanese occupy Saghalin pending the establishment of a government from which reparations for Nikolayevsk is obtainable. The Japanese troops will also be retained in Maritime Province while evacuating the town of Chita, Siberia.

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## MR. MCADOO LEADS, GOV. COX SECOND; MR. PALMER GAINS

Fourteen Additional Ballots in Democratic Convention and Deadlock Unbroken—Conferences Lacking in Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The refusal of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, to admit defeat in his efforts to secure the Democratic presidential nomination kept the Democratic convention in a deadlock all day yesterday. The only hope last night of breaking it depended on Mr. Palmer throwing his strength to either Mr. McAdoo or Governor Cox, or joining with New York, Indiana and Illinois in bringing forth a dark-horse candidate, but this he refused to do. The managers of the Palmer campaign would not release their delegates from their pledge to support the candidacy of the Attorney-General, declaring that they had not given up hope.

Mr. McAdoo got the lead on the thirtieth ballot, when he received 403½ votes to 400½ for Cox and 165 for Palmer. Thereafter the total vote of the three leading candidates shifted slightly on each ballot, most of the stray votes going to Mr. Palmer, in order to prevent either Mr. McAdoo or Mr. Cox from securing a majority and being in a position to stampede the convention. On the thirty-fifth ballot Mr. Palmer had 222 votes, the highest number he received all day up to that ballot.

Fourteen ballots were taken yesterday, the votes for the leading candidates running as shown in the following table:

Ballot	McAdoo	Cox	Palmer	Davis
23.....	364½	425	181½	50½
24.....	364½	429	178	54½
25.....	364½	424	169	58½
26.....	371	424½	167	55½
27.....	371½	423½	166½	60½
28.....	368½	423	165½	52½
29.....	394½	404½	166	61
30.....	403½	400½	165	58
31.....	415½	391½	174	57½
32.....	421	391	176	55½
33.....	421	380½	180	56
34.....	420½	379½	184	54
35.....	409	376½	222	34
36.....	399	377	241	28

Conferences of the faction leaders throughout the day failed to bring any agreement. At a late hour it looked as though the convention would break the record of the Baltimore convention in 1912, when Woodrow Wilson was first nominated. Efforts made on Sunday by the Administration leaders, to have the President intervene in the deadlock and get behind a candidate, brought no helping word from the White House.

## Lines Held Firmly

Motion to Suspend Rules of Convention Is Defeated

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The McAdoo people tried to explain the Palmer rise in the Democratic convention yesterday by saying it was really an excursion to carry the Attorney-General as far as he could go. They declared the Cox people had done the same thing and failed to put their man over. When the Palmer and Cox booms had both been given a "joy ride," to use the language of the McAdoo managers, it was the plan of the McAdoo people to begin a new drive for the President's son-in-law.

Hopes and prospects that the convention might nominate yesterday went glimmering soon after it got down to business. It was apparent that the lines were going to hold. The Cox lines did hold stoutly in the face of two breaks to McAdoo, one from Indiana and another from Washington. They came back in some other delegations soon. Palmer sentiment was rather lagging when the sudden rush of votes to the Attorney-General's column gave it a sudden rise late in the day and his supporters were taking new heart.

During the recess the Cox people went into a conference. There was a proposal in the air to see if the New York delegation could not be swung to the Palmer column.

The report which went with the story of the conference, was that if the search for a dark horse were unavailing the Cox strength might be thrown to the Palmer column. This, of course, was dependent on convincing the Cox managers that they had struck their limit in the ballooning.

## Shifts in the Balloting

On the twenty-ninth ballot Indiana threw 29 to Mr. McAdoo, and there was a slide of 14 Washington votes to the McAdoo column.

On the thirtieth ballot Mr. McAdoo overcame the Cox lead and sprang back to first place by gradual accessions which followed a slide from Indiana and Washington.

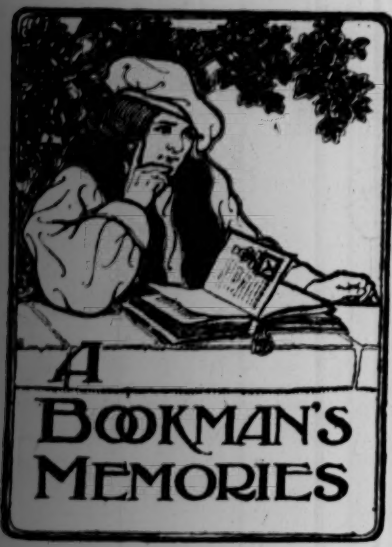
Virginia broke on the 31st ballot, giving Palmer 9, Cox 1, McAdoo 1, Davis ½ and Glass 12½.

A motion by P. Harrison, Senator from Mississippi, that the rules be suspended and that on the next ballot the low candidate be dropped on succeeding ballots until there was a nomination, was defeated by a vote



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### William Watson

I have known many poets. They are a touchy lot, and to remain on friendly terms with them it is necessary to control one's conduct carefully. I seem to remember two or three occasions when high and hasty words swept between Sir William Watson and myself. (He was created a knight in 1917. Richly he deserved it, and I must proffer him his title once; but he is, and always will be to me plain William Watson, Yorkshireman and Poet.)

What were our spasmodic quarrels about? Questions of the day—the Boer War, vivisection, and so on. He feels things deeply, has strong views; but he is also magnanimous and quick to forgive and to forget. Once I remember he abruptly left a dinner table because I had rattled out something obnoxious to him (he is a strong anti-vivisectionist). He strode from the room erect and stiff, and I toyed with my food, sorry and angry, trying to look unconcerned. In three minutes he returned, still erect and stiff, but with his strong, mobile face (full eyes and square jaw) suffused with a companionable smile. "Such old friends," he said, in his quick, sententious way, "must not quarrel over an opinion," and his hand shot out.

Magnanimous, courteous, touchy, forgiving, with a vast capacity for indignation and scorn, the foe of slippery thinking, and slipshod writing, something of a lonely figure, belonging to no clique or school, communing, I am sure, in his long, lonely walks through the Yorkshire dales, with the writers with whom he is most in sympathy—say Samuel Johnson, John Milton, and Wordsworth—such is William Watson.

If poetry were the natural vehicle of expression for mankind, and if newspapers were written in verse, William Watson would be the first editorial writer in the land. He watches events with eagle eye, bruised heart, and impassioned pen. He might have been Poet Laureate years ago if—if he were a courtier. That is just what he is not. Righteous anger inspires his sonnets. We may agree or disagree with his belligerent literary activities, always expressed in polished classical language; we may have sympathy or antipathy for the folk or cause he chastises or cherishes, but we never doubt his integrity. He sets himself to write in verse, for verse is his natural expression, and in my opinion it is, alas, when he is in his leading article mood, that his poetry is the least attractive. He delights to honor his friends in verse. Sometimes, as in the case of the address to Richard Holt Hutton, the result is memorable:

And not uncrowned with honors ran  
My days, and not without a boast shall  
end!  
For I was Shakespeare's countryman  
And wert not thou my friend?

In some there is something pedestrian  
as in the beginning of the poem  
to H. D. Traill:

Traill, 'tis a twelve months' space and  
more  
Since feet of mine have sought your  
door....

Yet how apt he is. Here is the second stanza of his poem to Austin Dobson:

Of wilder birth this muse of mine,  
Hill-eroded, and baptized with brine;  
And 'tis for her a sweet despatch  
To watch that courtly step and air!

And how apt are his epigrams. There are pages of them, each has its point, twist and lift, and, when necessary, its lordly procession of words as in "After Reading Tamburlaine the Great":

Your Marlowe's page I close, my Shakespeare's open;  
How welcome—after gong and cymbal's din—  
The continuity, the long slow slope  
And vast curves of the gradual violin!

But his full flight is in the odes and elegies. What magnificent rhetoric there is in the "Hymn to the Sea." How full and rolling it is! I have read it aloud to two or three people. Not one of them has been able to catch at any definite meaning, and yet I have left them murmuring such sonorous lines as:

Now while the vernal impulsion makes  
Orical all that hath language,  
While, through the veins of the Earth,  
rises the ichor of spring....

His tribute to Wordsworth, perhaps the most esteemed of his poems, draws nearer to the average heart. What could be truer or finer than the following stanzas essential William Watson:

Not Milton's keen, translucent music thine;  
Not Shakespeare's cloudless, boundless human view;  
Not Shelley's flush of rose on peaks divine;  
Nor yet the wizard twilight Coleridge knew.

What hadst thou that could make so large amends  
For all thou hadst not and thy peers possessed,  
Motion and fire, swift means to radiant ends?  
Thou hadst, for weary feet, the gift of  
feet.

From Shelley's dazzling glow or thunderous haze,  
From Byron's tempest-anger, tempest-mirth,  
Men turned to thee and found—not blast and blaze,  
Tumult of tottering heavens, but peace on earth.

It will be observed that he is a reflective poet; that he fashions his numbers with extreme care; that he is dignified, and a studious walker in the older ways; that he has no patience with free verse, and no love for the free and easy jolt of, say, Kipling's "Barrack Room Ballads," and a horror at the liberties certain American writers (including, I am sure, baseball reporters, and the artists of the comic pages) take with the English tongue.

He is ever loyal to Johnson and Milton; his latest poem, "The Superhuman Antagonists," six hundred lines of rhymed decasyllabic verse, is, as The Times says, "rhetorical with a rhetoric that he seems to have learned very thoroughly from all the great poetic rhetoricians of the past." His rhetoric is intentional. Happy accidents, rushes of emotion, the things that dazzle and move us in Browning are not for him. He weighs his theme, shapes it, polishes it, and conducts it through courses of sonorous rhetoric of which he is proud, and which is the chief asset of his expression. He has written an essay in which he pauses "to rescue this word rhetoric from the evil habits into which it has latterly fallen by no innate fault of its own." The simple truth is that there is a tinsel rhetoric and there is a golden rhetoric.

William Watson's rhetoric is golden. He knows it. We know it. The point is not arguable. It is settled. His poetry and prose show it.

His prose? All good poets write good prose, all except Swinburne. Cast over in your mind a few modern names—Matthew Arnold, Francis Thompson, W. B. Yeats, Lawrence Binyon, Henry Newbolt, Arthur Symonds, Lionel Johnson, Richard Le Gallienne.

William Watson's admirable prose, balanced, sweeping, rhythmic, would, cut cunningly into unequal lengths, make excellent free verse. I hope no one will do it. The sonnet of indignation the poet would compose would be terrible. Let his small book of prose called "Pencraft" remain as it is, a perfect example of the wedding of matter and manner, a definitive statement by a trained writer of the aims and ideals of his craft, the apology of one who stands almost alone, rooted in older conditions, obedient but not subservient to the masters of a former day, and receiving with distrust, and scorn, so courteous that none can take offense, the wild and whirling prose experiments of the present day. Were I asked to suggest a textbook of literature for high schools, or even for colleges I would unhesitatingly recommend "Pencraft." There is no better introduction to the continuity, the austerity and the majesty of Letters.

One does not associate William Watson with humor. Sarcasm, yes; irony, yes; disdain, yes; the look and the cut of contempt, yes (see "The Woman with the Serpent's Tongue"); but until I read his imaginary interview with Dr. Johnson, printed in his book of essays called "Excursions in Criticisms," with the amiable subtitle, "Being Some Prose Recreations of a Rhymer," I did not realize that he possessed a recondite humor not unworthy of the learned Doctor himself. This interview is entirely delightful and entirely wise. Dr. Johnson on Rossetti is what my American friends would call "a scream"; and as for Dr. Johnson on Matthew Arnold what could be better than this?—"I lament that there is much in his verse that is alien to my apprehension—much that reflects, apparently, a mental world of which I have no private report."

But Sir William Watson is a poet. Perhaps he will not thank me for extolling him as a proseman, so I will end with the opening stanza of his poem called "The Unknown God," which has been beating in my heart ever since I first read it years ago—

When, overpowered by gorgeous night,  
I gave my trivial self away;  
When all I was to all men's sight  
Shares the erasure of the day;  
Then do I cast my cumbering load,  
Then do I gain a sense of God.

### Chinese Philosophy on Economics

Industrial discontent in Australia is puzzling arbitration judges, federal politicians and basic wage commissions, and even in the northern territory there is disturbance. Mr. Lindsay, the well-known explorer, had the whole question summed up for him most ably by an old Chinaman in the territory. Repeating the conversation to a representative of the Melbourne Argus, Mr. Lindsay said: "A Chinese who was a young man when I went to the Northern Territory in 1878, and is now keeping a store there, remarked to me: 'When you and me young men, no wages, plenty fruit, plenty fish, plenty vegetable, everybody happy. Now, high wage, no fruit, no fish, no vegetable, everybody growl, nobody happy.'"

### A Popular Conductor

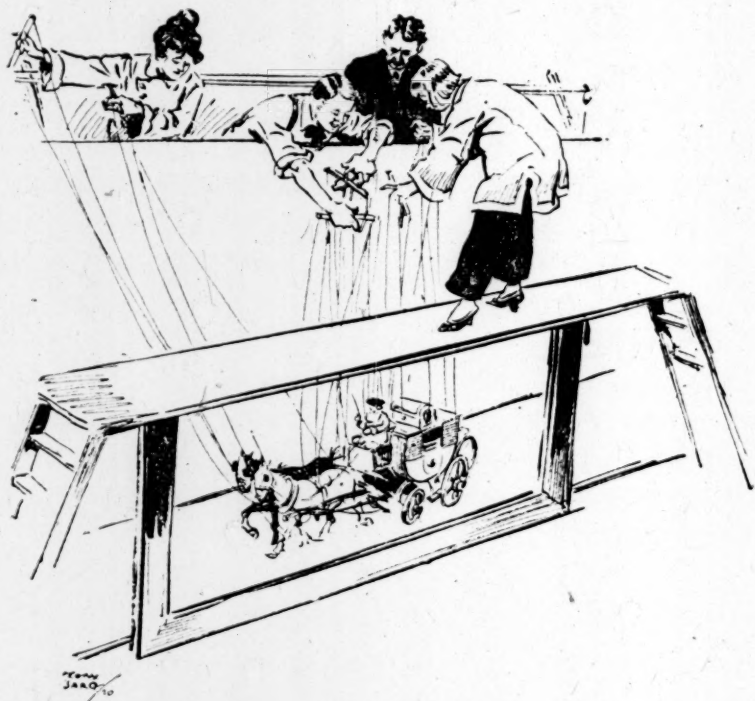
Mr. Verbrugghen, head of the New South Wales State Orchestra and of that State's successful Conservatorium, has been in the happy position of being able to refuse some offers and daily with others. No music lover in Australia learned with anything but dismay that attempts were being made to entice Mr. Verbrugghen to Boston or much further west. The famous conductor has also been offered a tempting salary by private enterprise in Australia, and the state government is anxious to retain his services. The fact that he has just returned from a dramatic conquest of New Zealand enables Mr. Verbrugghen to hesitate in his choice of musical and financial pastures.

## PUPPETS, THE WORLD AROUND

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
Helen Haimen Joseph's introduction to the world of marionettes was through the concrete. She made and manipulated puppets. It was when she was in the act of fashioning tiny and, as she says, crude images of the human form that she fell under the fascination of the whole vast subject of articulated dolls.

If the volunteer organization of the Cleveland Playhouse had accomplished nothing else, it would still have to its great credit the fact that it inspired Mrs. Joseph to write "A Book of Marionettes."

Mrs. Joseph has gone for material to long library shelves of French, German, Italian and English tomes, but she has sifted, tabulated, and presented the facts gathered with such enthusiasm that we have a sense of



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Out in front it was a Magic Coach

the joy, rather than of the amount of work involved in making an exhaustive digest. Her book gives us the feeling that the history of the puppet-play is so inextricably entangled with the history of the human race that to have a far-reaching knowledge of marionettes would mean knowing much of the governments, the arts and letters of every country on the globe.

Puppets, she says, intensify the fascination of make-believe; though properly the toys of the people, monarchs have fallen under their spell. She tells the story of King Muh.

King Muh lived in China in 1000 B. C. and had many wives who were much in need of amusement. Yen Sze was a showman of shadow plays. He was commanded to come to the Celestial Palace. A screen was placed between a light and his audience. Yen Sze manipulated moving, translucent figures which threw sparkling, colored shadows on the screen.

All went well until King Muh, jealous of the beauty of the puppets and their realistic glances at his beloved ones, ordered his executioner to remove Yen Sze's head. Yen Sze barely saved himself by presence of mind and a great sacrifice. Before the eyes of the King and his ladies he destroyed the precious figures.

Was King Muh really jealous of bits of perforated buffalo skin? Possibly his rage was only a ruse, since the men of the East were wise even in 1000 B. C.

But Mrs. Joseph asks us to believe—and we do—that, as late as the seventeenth century, the Italian Briccone took his puppets into Switzerland, and there gave performances so lifelike that he came near to being burned at the stake on the ground that his tiny actors were devils. He straightway invited his accusers behind the scenes, undressed his puppets, displayed joints, strings and rods, then hurriedly packed his belongings and went to France, where he entertained the son of Louis XIV.

Mrs. Joseph writes that Prof. Richard Pischel believes "that the puppet was born along with fairy tales on the banks of the Ganges. In the wonderful old land of India," that "Yorick claims that the marionette originated somehow with the aborigines of the Nile," and that "Dr. Lauffer maintains that marionettes first appeared in Egypt and Greece and spread from there to all countries in Asia."

But it would be pleasant to believe that the love of play is so fundamental, that it has existed from the beginning. "A Book of Marionettes" draws for us an intimate picture of George Sand, working with her primitive puppet stage. That great word-artist contrived to make the head of a terrible green dragon out of a blue felt slipper. We find Goethe as a boy playing with his marionette theater which was to be the inspiration of the great drama of Faust. Socrates himself gazed upon puppet performances with a kindled and philosophic eye; the Romans made articulated images of their gods and emperors; puppets were welcomed into churches, developed there, and gaining tremendous power over the congregations, were denounced by abbots and popes.

Page by page, as we read, the wish grows in us that we might have more marionettes in America, and still more. We even go so far as to dream of a permanent marionette theater, endowed for the perpetual joy of children and of grown-ups with the hearts of children.

Winthrop Ames and Clayton Hamilton conceived a delightful plan which was wrecked by the outbreak of the war. They were to bring the realistic

marionettes of Munich to New York.

About a year later Mr. Ames discovered that the artist, Tony Sarg, had brought from England puppets which he had made for his own amusement; little actors as evolved, elaborate, and mechanically ingenious as anything Germany had produced. The result was a happy combination of forces which culminated in the production of three plays during the Christmas holidays of 1917 at the Neighborhood Playhouse. The same bill was repeated in a series of performances at the Norworth Theater, and later at the Punch and Judy, a house in which the puppets seemed peculiarly at home. This was Broadway's puppet initiation.

Thackeray's "Rose and the Ring" was given the next year by Tony Sarg at the Punch and Judy, and Ellen van Volkenburg's airy marionette production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was given at the Little Theater in Chicago. Tony Sarg is now making marionette actors to play "Rip van Winkle." The bare statement calls

for a picture of delightful possibilities: Joseph Jefferson on 2½ feet tall! When Tony Sarg began his work with marionettes in London some eight years ago—merely an elaborate and incidentally most expensive game, the delight of his literary friends—Gordon Craig wrote him a letter quite serious in tone. He was admonished to approach an ancient art with reverence, and not to make puppets at all unless he was ready to put into their construction all the earnestness and artistry of which he was capable.

The theory on which Tony Sarg has worked from the beginning is that the most valuable function of marionettes is a combination of realism and the magical. In his play "The Three Wishes," it was dame Margaret's vital personality which made the sausages' wild leap to her nose so screamingly funny.

There is to be the same juxtaposition in Rip van Winkle. We shall see a lifelike Rip change from a careless young idler to a white-bearded man with no drop of the curtain. The miracle will be performed before our eyes and as there will not be one in a hundred among the audience who understands puppet mechanism, it will be a miracle indeed. In the woods among the hills, quaint gnomes will roll their thunder balls, and weird trees will bow and wave their branches, which will gradually change to long, uncanny arms, beckoning. There is to be a tiny mail-coach, drawn by straining horses through a snow storm. There is to be a stately ship on the Hudson, done in shadow-graph, and a rainbow, with all the colors of the spectrum, which will fade out to nothing.

If the completed production fulfills its present promise, it will be a glad sign-post for American children, grown over-sophisticated through too many movies. Girls and boys who can reel off the names of film stars and the salaries drawn do not in many instances know what the word marionette means. It is their right to know and to have seen, but the word in America has almost high-brow associations. One of the shoppers for Tony Sarg was buying stockings in a toy shop for a boy puppet. "How large is the doll?" asked the girl behind the counter.

"They aren't for a doll. They're for a marionette."  
"Oh—then you'll need two pairs."  
"Never having heard of a marionette, she had a marmoset in mind!"  
There is a pathos in the response of children to a marionette performance. With them it is no cultivated taste. They merely come into their own.

After the first production at the Punch and Judy there was some confusion. A few friends had been invited by Mr. Sarg to come behind the scenes and some of the children, misunderstanding, had rushed past the attendants into the mysterious region of strings and ladders. In the excitement one little girl of six was lost. The young mother, distressed, called her name loudly. There was no answer, but one of the operators found her among the dolls. She was clapping the donkey as he hung, dejected, from his 16 strings, comforting him with pats and kisses—a silent appeal for a permanent marionette theater.

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## FROM BAVARIA INTO AUSTRIA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
Church towers, barn roofs and women's hats—a change in the style of these three things is a surer warning of frontiers than a fingerpost on a stream bank or a sentry with a fixed bayonet; and it certainly advises you of the Austrian frontier when you are nearing Salzburg. The plain, six-sided, acutely pointed spire common in South Germany, round about Munich, changes into an attempt at the cupola, generally in bluish slate; you have the effect, if you will imagine rather a full-blown tulip and a few inches of its stalk planted, petal-tips downward, on a whitewashed turret. Barns and cottages are built with high-pitched roofs and that deep forward-thrust of the eaves which betokens a need for shielding the walls against heavy weather. Instead of pinning on Bavaria's white coils, the peasant women, at hard labor in the fields, tie shawls over their heads.

In men's hats the Bavarian type still persists—a greenish velvet, in Tyrolean shape, trimmed at the left side with a long feather or at the back with a stiff bunch of fiber. But, once in the wet streets of Salzburg, I saw a difference. As the sleety rain beat down more and more heavily, men began to pull the hoods of their cloaks over this smart headgear, and the town was soon gloomy with these capuchins.

Then came three surprises. The first was to find that I had an hour less to wait than I was reckoning, as town time and railway time differed by that much; the second was to learn at lunch that Austrian (thousand-kroner) notes are so suspect as to be almost illegal tender in an Austrian restaurant; the third to discover that I had actually been in Austria months before, though, true, the Treaty of Versailles has raised Prague from the rank of chief city in Austria's old Kingdom of Bohemia to be capital of Slovaks and Czechs.

On the opposite side of the square was a small, mean, old house, inhabited, said the signs, by a tailor, a shoemaker and an agent for gramophones; but it was also lettered in gold above the ground-floor windows, "L. Mozart, Wohnhaus." So I was eating opposite one of the dwelling houses of Leopold, father of that Mozart who does not need a Christian name. Though rain danced incessantly on the pavement, I went out forthwith to see his birthplace, which is up one of the narrow business alleys across the river.

At the cost of two heller, which means today the hundredth part of a crown, I crossed the swift, swollen brown Salza by a toll-bridge and, dodging under the thick avenue of beeches along the river bank, plunged into a maze of little, old shopping streets and found the birth-house, a plain, five-story building with a grocer's shop on the ground floor. I knew that cloisters abounded in Salzburg, Augustinian and Ursuline, Franciscan and Benedictine; but the furious rain forbade them to me, unless I liked to sit in wet skirts all night; and the swarthy hills against which the town is thrust were hardly to be made out for rain. These few streets seen, Salzburg had to remain for me Mozart.

If you have money enough, traveling in Central Europe is a little easier now than last year. Since the autumn fares have been doubled again; and at six-fold the peace-time rate, only foreigners and war profiteers can travel first class. But remembering such journeys as that on which a first class ticket had allowed me to sit for nearly five hours between Dresden and Berlin on an upturned suitcase in a packed and reeking corridor, I boarded the Vienna train an hour before time.

In most of the third class coaches, I saw, as I passed up the long platform, people were already sitting, and in many by candlelight. For light officially there is none. The darkness in my coupé could be felt as the train jerked forward and the wind began to whistle through a broken window in the carriage door. It was very cold. Slowly we lurched and bumped and lumbered over the warped rails, halting a long dream's length at every wayside station.

Somewhere between Wels and Linz we met the gray forerunner of dawn. At Linz station it was light enough to see a sentry marching up and down with a fixed bayonet, shawled women with bundles clambering in, railway-men in straw slippers pounding along in the cold slush which yesterday's sleet had left behind. At last the dim hills beyond the unseen Danube turned flatteringly red; a watery sun dappled the big landscape just as a turn of the track brought the river itself into sight, a broad, swift river in a broad, green plain where oxen



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and women were already at labor. Willows lined off some of the fields; in some pines and firs were dotted about; they gathered in thicker clumps where the land sloped up toward the horizon, till they met in black masses on the hills.

I began to see other notes of Austria. Instead of a castle on guard above some little town, a great, flat-faced monastery would lie along the hilltop, its hundred windows eyeing the peasant life beneath. Always at the bigger stations a sentry would be solemnly marching up and down.

As we came nearer Vienna, people with yet more unwieldy bundles than the peasant women's kept boarding the train. They had been scouring the countryside to buy, at a price, food not to be had on their ration cards; elderly women in once decent hats, workmen and the wives of workmen, bringing their loot home with them. Most, however, weighed down with bag or basket, were carrying also a bundle of lilacs or marsh marigolds. They were supplying two demands of Vienna—for color and food.

### Formulae and Facts

Very young people and those of more years that take a good deal for granted are apt to think that in democratic communities the majority rule is a sacrosanct, something that exists and operates in and by itself. They are apt to take it for granted that all members of legislative bodies, for instance, are elected by the suffrages of the majority of the voters; they think that a majority must in and by itself possess some mysterious virtue; and, in common with others that are supposed to be a good deal more intelligent, they are unconscious of the fact that right and wrong have nothing to do with majorities, which today are but the coagulated minorities of yesterday. That this is so, is shown in the political history of the two countries in which representative government is best understood, the United States and Great Britain.

In the former, from the days of the Federalists to those of the new freedom, presidents have been really elected by minorities; that is to say, they have not had a majority of the votes cast. The same thing may be observed in Great Britain in the election of members of the House of Commons, a fact that has of late been strikingly illustrated. For example, at Huddersfield, Sir Charles Sykes was recently elected; he had two opponents and together they polled 8959 more votes than he did. It is stated that in the present House "there are not more than half a dozen British members who actually secured more than 50 per cent of the possible votes in their constituencies." Furthermore, "not a single London member secured the support of the half of his constituents, and the average proportion of votes secured by sitting M. P.'s is under 25 per cent. . . . Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Henry Norman are the only prominent candidates who claim to represent the actual majority of their constituents." There is nothing to be alarmed about in this, but it does show that words and phrases are used with an easy carelessness that surprises at times. How many centuries must elapse before men learn that, in fact, is quite a different thing from a formula and that the "majority rule" is but an expedient at times ludicrously imperfect, none is able to tell.

## THE SMITHS

The history of the legal status of gypsies, of their treatment in various countries, and the penalties and indignities to which they have been subjected, would, it is said, form a remarkable chapter in the history of modern civilization.

Their appearance in any district has always led to difficulties and now, after a number of years of sojourn in the neighborhood of Guildford, in England, the Rural District Council has come to the conclusion that the gypsy nuisance is becoming a menace to national life, and resolutions were passed asking the government to promote legislation to deal with the nomads and suggesting that compounds or proper encampments be provided, under police restrictions, with proper provision for sanitation. The gypsies in the neighborhood have been increased by the arrival of foreign gypsies, chiefly from Belgium, who wish to participate in the freedom enjoyed by the English tribes. Those who are acquainted with these interesting people only through the heart of George Borrow, will feel they should be left to the freedom of their, or rather other people's, heaths, but it was ever the same, and this inability to convince the world in general of the desirability of their near neighborhood has perhaps given rise to the idea that they are Ishmaelites, whose hand is against all men, or anyhow all men's hand is against them.

As far back as the year 1122, a writer gives the following account: "Hagar had a son from whom were born the Chaldeans. When Hagar had that child, she called him Ismael from whence the Ishmaelites descend who journey through the land, as we call them Chaldeans. . . . they sell only things with blemishes and for whatever they sell they always ask more than its real value. They have no home, no country; they are satisfied to live in tents, wandering over the country; they cheat men, but rob no one noisily." There is a tradition that they were descended from the goldsmith who made the Golden Calf, but they were never goldsmiths, but itinerant smiths or iron workers, and they still retain the name of their trade, sometimes so honorably that it is hoped the Guildford Council will persuade them to fulfill their old craft with success and leave the more casual employments connected with horses and chickens, in favor of something less likely to attract the resentment of their near neighbors.

## WHIMSY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

I heard the sound of foxglove bells Beside a summer rill.

And trooping from the hills and dells To dance in a quadrille

Came troops of yellow butterflies Each in a creamy frill

And many moths and dragonflies— All danced the brave quadrille.

### The Aeroplane in Politics

Mr. Holman, the former New South Wales Premier, rejoices in the huge electorate known euphonically as Cootamundra. On the eve of a very warmly contested election, Mr. Holman recognized that Cootamundra had 18 large centers, each of which required a personal canvass in order to insure the return of its present able representative. He announced, therefore, that he would use an aeroplane to cover the electorate. Not to be outdone, his Labor opponent at once made plans to drop propaganda by aeroplane over Mr. Holman's route.

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BULGARIA'S FUTURE  
AS PREMIER SEES IT

Mr. Stamboliski Says Bulgarians, Heeding Lesson of a Bitter Past, Will Endeavor to Realize the National Dreams

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—Almost throughout the war and more especially since the armistice, little or indeed nothing has been heard from Bulgaria and one has no idea of what has been going on there. In a general way the peace terms with Bulgaria appear to be less harsh than with some other of the states in the Central Powers, and certain financial and commercial quarters are strongly of opinion that Bulgaria may recover more quickly from the disastrous results of the great war than her neighbors. The Bulgarians are a hardy people, temperate, thrifty and industrious. Besides this, Bulgaria is in the almost unique position of a country which has not inflated its currency during the war. The quotation of the leva today in the foreign exchange markets is more than double the figure at which it stood week after week last summer, and as the real position of the country becomes better known the leva will almost certainly rise still higher.

In view of the fact that so little is really known as to the happenings of the last years in Bulgaria, an interview with the Bulgarian Prime Minister, Alexander Stamboliski, which has just been published in Vienna, is of special interest. Mr. Stamboliski is a striking personality and it is thanks to his strong character and decisive ruling power that such wonderful order has been maintained in Bulgaria amidst all the turbulent disorders in the surrounding countries.

## Slandering King Ferdinand

Mr. Stamboliski began by recalling the fact that he had been sentenced to imprisonment for life for slandering King Ferdinand, and had actually spent three years in prison. "This has helped me," he said, "to realize that it may seem to rest awhile from political life and avoid taking part in the controversies of parties. Whilst in prison I wrote 22 pamphlets, of which 12 have been published already. Even in prison I found means of keeping in touch with the Bulgarian people and helping them to avoid the perils of Bolshevism. There was a railway strike in Bulgaria but it was broken up. We organized and armed the peasants, and I do not think there will be another railway strike in the next 20 years. Bulgaria need not fear Bolshevism."

## The Thracian Problem

But we have another great anxiety which greatly embitters us—the Thracian question, which was finally decided against us at San Remo. Day after day are coming crowds of refugees from Thrace. In spite of the guarantees of the great powers, our outlet to the Egean Sea is nothing but an illusion. Knowing the Greeks as we do, we cannot believe that an outlet through the Greek dominions can ever be guaranteed by any great power, and so long as this absolutely necessary pathway is not absolutely secured, the Bulgarian people will always be uneasy and always feel that this way out must be assured, if necessary, even by force of arms.

"We have not lost our faith in the future. On the contrary, we shall learn a lesson from the bitter past and press forward toward the realization of our national dreams. But the greatest thing at the present moment is the restoration of the authority of law and order, and to start the nation again on the path of peaceful development. Our legislative proposals on the obligations of labor and the development of cooperation are all designed to strengthen and increase the productive powers of the Bulgarian nation. The enforcement of these laws is assured as Bulgaria is today a country administered by an organized peasantry."

## A Constitutional Monarch

"The Agricultural National Union, which now governs, and from which our cabinet has been formed, has an absolute majority in Parliament and in the rural communes. Besides this, Bulgaria has a Chief of State, who is so far opposed to the government. Boris III strives to be a constitutional monarch who governs indeed, but carefully refrains from interfering in administrative matters. Consequently, one never hears any protests against him in any political circle. The government formed under such favorable political conditions hopes to be able to heal the wounds which the state and national life have suffered from the great war."

"We count upon the justice and honesty of the great powers and when the atmosphere of hatred has passed away—and there are signs that this has already begun—then the powers will perceive that the most important and oppressive clauses of the Peace Treaty will have to be revised. I am convinced that unless she comes to an understanding with Bulgaria, Greece will not be able to maintain her hold of her possessions which the entente—without rightly judging the conditions—has promised her."

## Estates Must Be Expropriated

There are two very important measures which Bulgaria must put through with the least possible delay. All great landed estates must be expropriated, the owners receiving adequate compensation, the land to be devoted to settlement purposes for the fugitives from Thrace, Macedonia, and the Dobruja. Besides this, the state must provide itself with official

buildings by the confiscation of all buildings which are not used for residential purposes. The owners of these will also be duly compensated.

"Bulgaria has been hermetically sealed and cut off from the rest of Europe by the entente, so that even her Prime Minister does not know what is going on in the outside world. But we know that Vienna and Austria are starving, while we have food-stuffs enough, and to spare. We have axes and grain in plenty and so much corn that it is beginning to rot in the villages, because the peasants do not know what to do with it. Moreover, we anticipate a harvest more bountiful and magnificent than we have ever seen. But we need means of transportation and open communication on the Danube. Then Vienna can have everything from us at a moderate cost."

"Bulgaria is rich in everything necessary for daily life. Huge quantities of silk cocoons and hides are all ready for exportation. The army is thoroughly disciplined and the country is perfectly quiet and no internal disorders need be feared. Bulgaria has lost the war, but the confidence of her people in the future of the country is unbroken."

HOW MR. ASQUITH  
VIEWS IRISH QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—H. H. Asquith, the former British Premier, and Lady Bonham Carter, were recently entertained to dinner in this city by the Glasgow University Liberal Club. After responding to the toast of "The Liberal Leader," Mr. Asquith referred at some length to the Irish question, adversely criticizing the present Coalition Government for the manner in which it was handling the problem.

"I do not enlarge," Mr. Asquith said, "for the moment on the terrible situation which prevails, and which is the outgrowth, the natural, necessary, and inevitable result, of three years of foolish procrastination and provocative action. Can anything be imagined more futile than this cardboard structure which calls itself a Home Rule Bill, a fantasy of unreality which is engaging the languid attention of a limited fraction of the House of Commons? Not one single Irish representative of any sort or kind can be induced to vote for it."

The only thing which the member for Paisley believed would ever make for reconciliation with Great Britain was that the Irish people should have a Parliament for Ireland as a whole, to which there should be one executive and administrative body responsible to the existing Home Rule Act should be enlarged and that complete fiscal autonomy should be given. He would not be too exacting as to what contribution Ireland made either to imperial revenue or to the army and navy. He would give Ireland the status of the dominions. Then he believed that in another generation Ireland would be a loyal constituent in a united empire.

Touching upon the present condition of affairs in Europe, Mr. Asquith stated that the conflicts which were raging there diverted hundreds of thousands of men from production to mutual destruction. Not only were the Allies and the British Government, he said, doing nothing to put an end to the present state of things, but they were doing everything in their power to discredit the authority of the League of Nations and to minimize its effective operation.

One of the new-born states was engaging in what he considered to be a purely aggressive adventure for objects which commanded no sympathy. If ever there was a case for which the machinery of the League of Nations was devised it was surely this. In the speaker's opinion, it ought to have been submitted to that tribunal, and if ever there was an instance in which they should have intervened this was one. In spite of this, he continued, France, Italy and the Coalition Government were standing not with folded arms, but with the suspicion, of complicity and active assistance and cooperation in this great offense and trespass against the new order of things which was being allowed to continue.

MONTENEGRO'S RIGHT  
TO DECIDE HER FATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Montenegro Press Bureau announces that the following resolution was passed at a meeting in London of British sympathizers with the cause of Montenegrin independence: "That having regard to the most gallant services rendered by Montenegro—the smallest of our Allies—and to the heavy losses she has sustained, her people have the clear right to determine their future form of government; that it is, therefore, necessary that a parliament should be elected under the Montenegrin Constitution to decide this question, free voting being secured by the withdrawal of all the Serbian troops and officials at present occupying the country; and that only by these means can the definite pledge made by the great powers be redeemed and the principles for which the Allies fought be vindicated in the case of the sovereign state of Montenegro."

The resolution was signed by Lord Sydenham and Viscounts Bryce, Gladstone, and Burnham, J. R. Clynes, J. H. Thomas, Tom Griffiths, W. Tyson Wilson, W. Ormsby Gore, F. A. Macaulay, Ronald MacNeill, and J. A. Seddon, Lord Winterston, the Hon. Edward Wood, G. Stewart, Major Oscar Guest, Sir Martin Conway, Sir Donald Maclean, Sir Stuart Coats, Sir Henry Cowan, M. T. Simm, and Viscount Curzon.

WOMAN'S AIM TO  
ATTAIN EFFICIENCY

London Efficiency Club Seeks to Bring Into Line Work of Women With That of the Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Gilbert Frankau is not the only person whose pet aversion is the pseudo-artistic amateur, who brings discredit on the literary profession because he will not trouble to acquire the technique of his trade. As with the literary profession so with all other trades and professions, it is those who are experts at their business who have the best chance of rendering

writer that "every business should be in motive a profession, and every profession should be in method a business."

## Subjects Dealt With

Meetings are held fortnightly, and the subjects discussed will show to some extent the scope of subjects included in their discussion. "Anthracite Coal-Mining and Dredging," is a lecture by Cyril E. Hodges illustrating the processes of mining and shipment of Britain's most important mineral. "The By-Products of Coal-Gas Manufacture," by G. W. Smith, chief chemist to the city of Birmingham Gas Department; "The Gattie System of Transport," and other lectures by experts, both men and women; while



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Viscountess Rhonda

President of Efficiency Club desires admission of women to British Chamber of Commerce

## The best service to their fellowmen.

By expert, however, is not meant those who have become waterlogged in old customs and rules, but those who know enough of the mechanical parts of their trade to know how to enlarge and go forward in fresh ways, using their technical knowledge as a musical composer uses his knowledge of notes and chords to produce new combinations of sounds. To keep what they have gained, the English woman realizes she cannot stand still; she must continue her striving for efficiency.

## Aims of Club

A short interview with the secretary of the Efficiency Club, which is a club for business and professional women, was granted to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at 60 South Molton Street, W. 1, and it would seem that the association, for it is more an association as yet, has what is generally known as a club, which is one of the foremost movements to bring into line the work of women with that of men in business and professions. One aim of the club is to form a link between professional and business women for their mutual advantage, in which they seem to be a step in advance of their brothers. And their object being to promote greater efficiency and cooperation amongst established business and professional women, it will be seen that the aim is a good industrial one, and as the character of the whole association is international, it ought to produce results that can only be produced when the water-tight compartments of industrial monopoly are broken down.

It was not surprising to learn that the Viscountess Rhonda, a good business woman herself, is president of the club, who desires with all other members the admission of women to the British Chamber of Commerce. The vice-president, Miss Beryl Heitland, has had much to do with the formation of the club, having been acting president when the association of advertising women was being enlarged to form the Efficiency Club. Miss Heitland has been for the last eight years on the staff of a large firm of educational publishers, and has also been connected with staff training and organization of new activities—both as educational writer and book editor—as well as a specialist in advertising, and type design.

Mrs. Mood, former president of the Canadian Business Women's Club, with a wide business experience both in England and Canada, and Miss Ethel Smith, who has had over 14 years' business experience, are two other vice-presidents, but the members include women in all professions and businesses who bring to the meetings a spirit of helpfulness toward the question of the vital needs of higher production, and how to attain higher and better administration in the business world. It is claimed that incidentally it enables professional women to gain an insight into practical business methods and systems, which cannot fail to be of value to them in their own work both from time-saving and financial aspects; the club has no grievances, no axe to grind, and no politics; it believes with an American

YEAR OF GROWTH  
IN COOPERATION

British Cooperators' Report Shows Accession of a "New Spirit" of Enterprise in the Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—"The first year of peace has been marked by a great increase in the work of the Co-operative Union," begins the introduction to the annual report of the central board to the Bristol Co-operative Congress.

It has been a year in which "the growth of a new spirit of enterprise in the cooperative movement" has been manifested. "That spirit is stirring in every quarter. In all parts of the cooperative world the year has witnessed the birth of new zeal, energy and enthusiasm among cooperators who have taken advantage of every opportunity to advance the cooperative cause."

"Never before have the retail distributive societies made such vigorous efforts to increase their membership, trade and capital, and never before have the productive societies and the cooperative wholesale societies set themselves so determinedly to the task of enlarging the realm in which agriculture, manufacture, and production are cooperatively organized by workingmen cooperators. The same spirit of enterprise has inspired the men's and women's cooperative guilds, and all other auxiliary bodies engaged in educational and propaganda work, to make greater efforts to spread knowledge of cooperation. As a consequence, great advances have been made in trade, finance, agriculture, manufacture, education and propaganda, and it is satisfactory to know that all cooperators are now determined to quicken the pace of cooperative progress."

## Gratifying Progress

The figures for 1919 not being completed, the report gives no full statistical information for the whole of the movement beyond 1918 but even so, the progress indicated is more than gratifying to cooperators.

"The position of the Co-operative Wholesale Society," goes on the report, "is expressed in the following statistical summary for 1919, viz: Membership of the 1299 affiliated societies 3,088,136; capital funds, £23,640,717; net sales, £89,349,318; productive supplies, £25,885,030; banking turnover (deposits and withdrawals) £52,515,878."

A comparison of these figures with those of 1918 shows the advance in the first year of peace on the last year of war, and to what extent is indicated by the increase of 232,552 members pertaining to the affiliated societies; by the increase of capital resources to the amount of £4,957,548; by the increase of trading turnover to the amount of £24,711,791 (or 38½ per cent); by the increase in productive supplies by £8,487,587 (or 48½ per cent), and by the banking turnover, which shows an increase of £152,360,279 for the year—an increase which works out at 41½ per cent."

## Scotland's Huge Increase

The Scottish Society has also had a good year. Its trade in the first year of its existence (1869) amounted to \$51,094. This had gradually increased until 1919, when the turnover reached \$24,773,381, which represents an increase over that for 1918 of 28.9 per cent.

The Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society, which commenced business early in 1898, and which during its early years confined itself to trade in agricultural requisites, such as seeds, fertilizers, implements and machinery, has, like the other wholesale societies, made rapid progress during and since the war. Its membership is no longer limited to agricultural societies, and since 1919 it has been possible for urban and rural cooperative societies to belong to the same central trading federation. At the end of 1919 only two urban societies remained outside, and these will probably join the federation in due time.

The report states that the number of cooperative societies, wholesale and distributive, in England and Scot-

land, engaged in farming is 126, that they own between them 36,119 acres of land and rent 73,46½ acres, and that the total capital invested in land is £1,502,707, and in implements, stocks and so forth £499,554.

The past year's work of the central education committee has been greater than ever. "The conditions being more favorable for carrying on educational work than in recent years. The number of students attending classes under the committee's scheme has been greater than ever, and in many other ways the year has been one of great activity."

## The Cooperative Party

The work of establishing the Co-operative Party has proceeded steadily during the past year, reads the report. The building up of a new organization is no light task, but cooperators have responded to the appeal and the establishment of effective machinery in all parts of the country has proceeded satisfactorily. In the year 1918 563 societies became affiliated to the scheme for securing political representation, and subscriptions to the amount of £7,139,174 were received, which included £1000 and £500 subscribed by the British and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies respectively.

During the municipal elections of 1919, 224 purely cooperative candidates were nominated, 151 of whom were elected; out of 287 persons nominated as "Labor and Cooperative" candidates 165 were elected, and 240 out of 341 Labor candidates, who had the support of local cooperative parties and societies, were returned.

TRADE UNION FINED  
IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—New South Wales bricklayers forgot the Industrial Arbitration Court of that State when they decided to do no work on Saturdays, while demanding the same wages for a 44-hour week as they had been receiving for one of 48 hours. As a result their union has been fined £100 with 10 guineas' costs for having taken part in an illegal strike, and it has been called upon to show why its award under the court should not be varied.

In fining the United Operative Bricklayers Trade Society of New South Wales, Judge Rolin severely criticized the union for its defiance of the award in stopping work on Saturdays. He said:

"This strike seems particularly anti-social in character. It is notorious that the great need of the community at the present time is adequate housing accommodation. Rents are very high. The obvious remedy is to build more houses as quickly and as cheaply as possible, with the payment of fair wages under reasonable conditions. This agreement and the award provided for a 48-hour week. Yet the union, in direct breach of its agreement and in defiance of the award, has apparently decided to do no work on Saturdays, and so reduce the week's work to 44 hours. It appears, moreover, that the members intend to demand the same wages for a 44-hour week as now obtains for 48 hours."

"No attempt whatever was made before the court to justify or excuse this course of conduct as between themselves and their fellow citizens, who

will suffer by their conduct, and I must repeat what I have often had occasion to point out that in settling wages and conditions of employment the main consideration that guides the court is the question of what is fair to the employee as between him and the public, who must ultimately pay. Moreover, the building trade is of such a character that something that might be urged against the 48-hour week in other cases cannot be urged here. But no attempt whatever was made to justify the demand for a Saturday holiday."

"Every strike, and particularly every successful and unpunished strike, aids the reactionary movement," concluded Judge Rolin, "against the wish of the community, expressed in its legislation, to bring industrial disputes within the domain of the law."

AUSTRALIAN BILL FOR  
RETURNED SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Australia's expenditure on the repatriation of her soldiers has reached £65,000,000. The figures, as recently issued by Senator Milten, the Minister for Repatriation, are as follows:

War gratuity	£28,000,000
War pensions	15,778,454
Land settlement	2,122,963
Vocational training, sustenance	4,500,000
Housing	3,005,000
Hostels	504,420
Advances to states for reserve employment	500,000
Grants to local government bodies to provide employment	450,000
Other purposes	100,000
Total	£65,263,247

Mr. Poynton, Minister for Home and Territories, furnished to the House of Representatives a statement showing that in five states the number of soldiers settled on the land had been 10,761. Dealing with war service homes, Mr. Poynton said that the total amount involved in approvals under the housing scheme was nearly £5,000,000. Up to the middle of April 269 houses, had been completed, 3180 were in course of erection, contracts had been let for 681 others, and land purchased for 7243; in addition 3778 houses already built had been purchased, and 1314 mortgages had been lifted.

Under the vocational training system, 20,989 men had been benefited, more than 1000 having been assisted in university and professional courses; at the examinations in connection with these latter the returned soldier students had secured a higher percentage of passes and honors than the competitors who had not enlisted. In Western Australia 84.8 per cent of the soldier students had secured passes; the representatives showed their approval of the statement by applause.

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## GRANADA HAS NEW REVIVAL MOVEMENT

Marvelous Change Coming Over the City, and the Old Atmosphere of Drowsiness and Decay Is Being Removed

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GRANADA, Spain.—There has always been a feeling that Granada would be the last place in Spain to experience the new progressive movement that begins to stir the country, and that, indeed, circumstances were such that quite likely it might never feel it. The famous city of the south-east, the last great stronghold of the Moors, in Spain, the glory of Ferdinand and Isabella in their capture of it and the final freeing of Spain from the Arabic yoke, has seemed through the centuries since then to exist in a peculiar and irremovable somnolence as if indeed lamenting the change that has come over it, the descent from the old prestige when the Moors held possession.

Granada has to a considerable extent resisted progressive tendencies, as no other part of Spain has done. Its people generally are more reactionary than others, they are slower in action, more attached to the manners and methods of old Spain of a couple of centuries back, and until lately the city has borne a decayed and badly kept appearance. Above all, there is a curious, quite undefinable, mysterious atmosphere lingering over Granada still, which has seemed to be an influence in the matter of progress or the lack of it. There are no Moors here now, but somehow a certain Moorish spell seems still to be cast over the region. The atmosphere, the feeling are different from those in other parts of Spain, and the strangeness of the place, its almost wordless somnolence, especially at night, is accentuated by the prevailing customs of the ringing of the cathedral, church and convent bells at all kinds of times when such music is in no wise necessary.

### Calling of the Bells

One bell in a tower somewhere will clang out a treble note and it is answered by another in a distant part in the bass and these two will go on calling and answering each other over long spaces of time, all done in a mournful sort of way, suggesting a lament on the part of Granada for its lost glories. This is not a fancy; the same very real idea and impression are conveyed to every thoughtful and investigating visitor to the place. These people, after a sufficient stay and examination of the place generally come to the conclusion that for the sake of its new revival movement, which is certainly beginning, Granada would do well to suppress much of this sort of thing and go in for more practical business. The relics of the past in and about Granada are the most marvelous things, and its history is splendidly romantic, but Granada will never be able to live, as she now discovers she would like to live, on her history and relics alone.

So it happens that a marvelous change is coming over the place, and the old atmosphere of drowsiness and decay is being gradually removed. Once she begins to move properly, Granada will find that she has enormous advantages. Her geographical situation—if it were properly equipped with railways as it will have to be—chosen as a stronghold by the Moors is marvellously good. The city was not chosen as a stronghold by the Moors without a reason; it lies in a vast and fertile plain surrounded by hills, and its agricultural possibilities are not only good, but are already being well developed. The agriculture here is perhaps as good as that in any other part of Spain at present—some say it is much better—and the value of the land is rising rapidly.

### The New Gran Via

The most notable feature of the new progressive movement in Granada, as it strikes the stranger, at all events, is the construction of the new Gran Via, which is now an accomplished fact. In most of the cities of Spain the great awakening has been signified by the making in place of a number of modern lines in place of a number of wretched little alleys destroyed to make room for it, as to take the foremost example, the Gran Via in Madrid, which is at present in the making. But the Gran Via of Granada was undertaken somewhat leisurely a long time back, and is now a splendid credit to the city. It leads off what has so far been regarded as the main street at right angles at the point where stands the post office, and it runs as straight as any street in an American city, and quite level for a mile or nearly.

In its way it is one of the most remarkable streets in Spain. All the buildings in it, of course, are new, and to a large extent they are in the style of the Spanish renaissance so much favored in this general reconstruction work in Spain, with flashes of Moorish reminiscence and touches of American convenience. It is noticeable here again as elsewhere in Spain that new banks form a strong feature of the new buildings. A new theater, the Coliseo Imperial, on a scale that Granada has not known hitherto, is being constructed in the middle of this Gran Via, while at the end of the straight line of this splendid street, just round the corner on the left, is a fine new public building, the Instituto General y Tecnico, which by its name, work and intention is a good augury for the future.

### Pathetic Contrasts

There are also in these parts some magnificent private houses. No. 50 in the Gran Via is a private establishment which everyone invariably stops

to look and wonder at. But whatever is done at Granada it must remain for long to come a city of strange, violent and in some respects pathetic contrasts. Within five minutes' walk of the Gran Via one may strike off the other main street into the Calle de Castro y Serrano and from here take a winding way which is a short cut up to the Alhambra. This passes through what is known as the Cuesta de Santa Catalina, and indicates Granada and the Granadinos as they call themselves at their oldest, their simplest and, as those of a progressive turn of mind would say, their worst. Yet artists would say that this is the most picturesque part.

Industry shows a considerable improvement in Granada during the last few years, and the shops are gradually but slowly assuming a new and more up-to-date appearance. One or two stores on modern lines have been established. It is anticipated that in the next year or two the progressive movement will be far more pronounced than it has been in the past, for it is now a little more than a year since the great exposures were made of the evils effected by the caciquist control of the city and the overthrow of the caciques. The result has been an enormous improvement in the municipal administration and finances of the city, and the receipts and finances for the past 12 months are vastly better than anything that has been known before. This being so, and even better results being expected in the future, when the new administration has more time in which to work out its plans, the prospect is regarded with pleasure and satisfaction.

### Touring and Railways

At this moment Granada has two great problems before it, and is greatly concerned with both of them, for on each its future welfare very largely depends. One is the cultivation of touring in the Granada province, and the other is the provision of some really adequate railway service to the city, and especially between the city and the coast.

As to the former there is a strong feeling that this, which ought to be one of the very best parts of Spain for touring purposes, is sadly neglected, but the Granadinos have come to the conclusion that neither from the point of view of finance nor of capability are they able to stimulate it as it should be done, by their own unaided effort, but that the money and the intelligence of the state should be brought to their assistance, for the eventual good of the state as well as Granada itself. The place has resources that are not now enough to deal single-handed with this problem. More hotels, conveniences and comforts of every kind are needed, and pressure is being brought to bear on the representatives of Granada in the Cortes to enter upon a strong Parliamentary campaign with the object of putting Granada, properly equipped in its right place in the matter of touring.

### Granada in Three Days

Visitors, especially American and British, come to Granada in their thousands all the time, but the trouble is to keep them there. They look over the Alhambra, do one or two other sights, including the gipsy quarter—the interest of which is vastly exaggerated—in an afternoon and clear out again on the third day, whereas Granadinos can make out a good case for every visitor staying at least a week if they were properly assisted in his enterprise. One idea that the people have specially in mind is the exploitation of the adjacent Sierra Nevada mountain range. This majestic, perpetually snow-capped range of hills is only a matter of 20 miles away, and the slopes upward to the heights are easy. Granada feels, therefore, that if a light railway were made in the first place to the foot of the range, and then another on some suitable system up the slope, the Sierra Nevada, which has the most magnificent resources from the sporting point of view, might be made one of the greatest attractions of Europe, and a most formidable rival to San Sebastian and Santander as a summer resort. It is in this direction that most hopes in Granada are now tending.

The second point, the general railway question, is naturally associated with this one. Granada is worse served in the matter of railways than any other city or town of consequence in Spain. It is hard to get there and hard to leave. On the main line from Seville to Granada there is only one passenger train in the day, and that is one of the slowest if not the slowest in Europe, while in addition to the liberal allowance of time given to it in the railway guides, it often contrives to be some hours late. The result is that people who leave Seville in the early morning and arrive at Granada late at night, having traveled only 288 kilometers, register a declaration that they will never do it again. A really good express train on a good permanent way would do the journey in three hours.

### A Bad Handicap

But, apart from this long distance consideration, Granada is very badly handicapped by the poverty of her district railway connections. For a matter of a generation or more there has been talk of improving them, schemes have been laid before the central authorities in Madrid and have even been approved and passed by royal order, but still nothing has been done. The present situation is really incomprehensible, for while Granada is the head of a rich province and is within 50 miles of the sea she has absolutely no railway connection whatever with the coast. To get to the sea people and goods must go round by a circuitous route—moving north to begin with instead of south—to Almeria, making the distance to the coast three times what it would be if direct, or else round in the other direction to Malaga, which is even worse.

One of the latest schemes put for-

ward is that for the construction of a set of four minor railways, one from Torre del Mar to Motril, another from Granada to Motril, which is a port and the nearest to the city, a third from Orgiva (junction) to Tabernas, and a fourth from Zurgana (junction) to Almeria. There are, however, several features of this system which are in no way satisfactory to the people of Granada, and it may be expected that within the next few months this railway question of the southeast of Spain will be well forward in the national considerations, and with it various important problems of the development of Granada in general.

## VILLAGE PLAYS IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The recent exhibition of the Federation of Women's Institutes at the Royal Horticultural Hall introduced to Londoners an evidence of social activity in rural districts which must have surprised many of those who think that the English countryside can still be characterized by the well-worn adjective "sleepy."

Most wide-awake seemed these country women, who were presiding

to acting and seeing his versions like the proverbial duck to water!

As may be imagined, this antiquarian spirit is not in evidence in most of the village plays, and those shown at the exhibition were all of quite modern origin. Sometimes the plays are written by a native of the village, and here, however poor in quality, one feels the effort is always worth while. Often recourse is had to one of the printed comedies or farces published by Messrs. French. Among these plays there is a great diversity of literary and dramatic merit, and there is still a deal of spade work to be done by way of training the taste of these so-called "educated" people, who are



A group of Miss Horne's village players

## ZINC DISCOVERY IN GASPE PENINSULA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—The zinc deposits of the Gaspé Peninsula, discovered a few years ago, are now proving a valuable asset to that outlying region of the Province of Quebec. The discovery was made on a hill near the right bank of Berry Mountain Creek, in the northern portion of the projected township of Lemieux, 48 miles from the mouth of the Grand Caspé River, and 30 miles from the mouth of the St. Anne River. The Quebec and Ontario Railway is the most convenient iron highway. The rugged nature of the locality, and the inaccessibility until recently, did not put the discovery to profitable account, but the deposits are now being worked with encouraging results.

Provincial government experts agree that the Gaspé Peninsula, covering 11,900 square miles, is a most promising field for exploration. Professor Mallhot wrote of this region in a recent provincial report, pointing out the profitable field it afforded for prospectors, and adding: "No systematic work of that kind has as yet been done and the rudiments of its geology are barely known. For the moment the places offering themselves for prospecting are the slopes along the streams, which often show natural sections of rocks. The high mountains in the interior are also sometimes denuded and their steep sides present bare rocks, which can be easily prospected. The layers of moss and vegetable debris are easy to remove, and the solid rock is found immediately beneath, because the rocks are not covered with thick glacial deposits as in the Laurentian plateau and elsewhere; the valley bottoms alone are covered with a thin layer of fluvial deposits. In a word, Gaspesia, with its many igneous peaks and batholithic and laccolitic masses, presents a vast field for prospecting, in which chances of success are as great, if not greater, than in any other region of the Province of Quebec."

### CIVIL SALARIES IN TASMANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania.—A curious situation has arisen in the Tasmanian public service as the result of widespread dissatisfaction amongst civil servants. Legislation was passed by Parliament last session providing for the appointment of a Public Service Commissioner and an Assistant Commissioner to reclassify the service. Provision was also made for the appointment of a board of three to hear appeals, of which a police magistrate was to be chairman. A great number of appeals have been lodged against the reclassification of the service, but none of them can be heard because all the police magistrates have also appeared, being dissatisfied with the salaries allotted them. Before anything can be done new legislation will have to be passed by Parliament to meet the unexpected situation.

**HUTZLER BROTHERS**  
DRY GOODS  
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

## One Problem

One of the outstanding problems which faces the producer of a village play is how far an attempt should be made to modify local accent where the play chosen is not of a local type. At the Institute exhibition five or six plays were acted in as many different dialects, sometimes with curious effect to the metropolitan members of the audience. The village play is not, of course, in its proper environment in London, and what would seem naïvely charming in Little Piddington evokes a smile when heard in a more sophisticated atmosphere. If play-acting is regarded as an opportunity to acquire the King's English there is nothing to be said against the training of yokel speech by town-bred standards. English dialect is, however, too intimate and vital a thing to be tampered with lightly, and the wise course would seem to be to make the best of whatever manner of speech is indigenous to the soil of the village.

The Village Play  
The village play in England has a long and even noble tradition behind it. In many countries, even before the war, there were signs of an attempt to revive something of this tradition. Enthusiasts for local folklore were discovering traces, still remembered by the older inhabitants, of "St. George and the Dragon" and other mumming plays, which derive from a past as remote as that of any other art—older perhaps than any, since these plays have developed from religious rites and ceremonies as ancient as humanity itself. There are many versions extant of the old St. George play—but none, it may be, more accurate than that unearthed and acted to the huge delight of the villagers by Miss Beatrice Horne of Anstey in the County of Sussex.

In comes I, little Billy Twin Twan, Just come from Press Gang, Not very tall, Not very tall, But I think myself best man Amongst you all, Room, room, I pray, For I'm the noble captain That'll lead King George and all his men this way.

In Cornwall, too, there is a flourishing school of local drama of a more or less traditional type. Morton Nance has dramatized many of the old Cornish "Droll" legends, and he finds that his Cornish neighbors take

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that given by the Bath Citizen Players, who showed Londoners for the first time that the reputation of this company as a community group of high standard has not been exaggerated. Miss de Reyes boldly accepts the local manner of speech, only making sure that it is spoken in the best and clearest way. She is especially successful in the training of her child actors who, even when they whisper, were distinctly audible in the furthest corners of the room. The scene of the play was laid on an open moor. Distant hills were suggested by a brightly conventional back-cloth. A few reeds and water flowers suggested the pool whence the fairy pipers issued, and the whole performance was marked by a simplicity and sincerity which was in itself beautiful. One felt that no better standard could have been set before any villages who might have been thinking about starting community drama.

## HELPING INDIANS TO FULL CITIZENSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The amendments to the Indian Act which the Dominion Government recently laid before Parliament have passed their third reading. The main features of the bill, which has created considerable interest throughout the country, are designed to promote Indian education and to provide an easy path for the advancement of Indians to full citizenship.

The Dominion cooperates with the various religious denominations in the education of the Indians, and residential schools are provided as well as day schools. The Department of Indian Affairs finds it somewhat difficult to keep the attendance at these residential schools up to normal, owing to the apathy of half-civilized parents. The provisions of the present amendment make it possible to place Indian children in the schools without the consent of their parents, which has been hitherto required. Objections to the measure are overcome by the provisions for adequate holidays, during which there shall be reunion between the Indian parents and the children, and the measure is one which will be fruitful of good.

The present laws regarding enfranchisement are cumbersome, and probationary periods, aggregating six years, have to be served by an Indian who has land upon a reserve before he can become enfranchised.

In the provinces of Ontario and Quebec Indian civilization has progressed so rapidly that the reserves constantly send forth a class of educated Indians who take their place with the other citizens of the country, and who are respectable and self-supporting units of the community. Recent instances of enfranchisement include an Indian drawing a large salary in a managerial position, a moving picture artist, who disdained the small payments due him from his tribal funds, clerks and artisans who are in receipt of current wages, and who are certified by their employers as being trustworthy, industrious and dependable.

The present bill places the initiative in the hands of the department, and, upon report of a board that any Indian is fit for enfranchisement, he, his wife and minor unmarried children may become enfranchised; thus the vexatious delays are done away with, and an Indian may be enabled to take his place in the community, and to exercise all the privileges of British citizenship.

Quite the most interesting of the performances at the exhibition was

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BRITISH EMBASSY  
OBSERVES JULY 4Sir Auckland Geddes, in Behalf  
of City of London, Presents  
Sword to General Pershing—  
Anglo-American Ties StrongSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Great Britain and the United States have had the privilege of battling side by side in the greatest cause and have been brought closer together by the world war, declared Gen. John J. Pershing. In accepting a handsomely jeweled, chased and engraved sword presented to him yesterday at an observance of Independence Day at the British Embassy.

Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, made an address praising the part taken by this nation in the world war and the leadership of General Pershing. The ceremony was designed also to commemorate the bravery of the men who served with General Pershing. The sword was a gift from the Corporation of the City of London, and the presentation was by Sir Auckland Geddes, who at the conclusion of his address said:

"General Pershing, I buckle this sword to your side knowing that it will never be drawn save in righteous anger against those who may threaten the hard-won liberty of mankind."

## Acceptance in Name of America

"I accept the sword," said General Pershing, "in the name of the men of America, who with the men of Great Britain and our other allies combined the courage and skill that brought a new victory to our race and to all those who seek justice and liberty for mankind."

Speaking of the common ties which unite Great Britain and the United States, Sir Auckland Geddes said: "Today your nation celebrates the winning of its independence from the spirit of autocratic government by the spirit of individual freedom and liberty as in many lands. In the days of America's birth pangs there were many on both sides of the Atlantic, more perhaps in actual numbers on the other side than on this, who thought the action of the framers of your Constitution right. But we must remember that there were also many on both sides of the Atlantic who thought their action wrong. There is none now, I believe, on either side of the Atlantic who does not think that they were right."

"For many centuries the spirit of individual freedom and liberty inspired the British ancestors of the founder of your Constitution. They were equally the ancestors of the makers of modern Britain. Though neither you nor we are of all English stock, the memories of Runnymede are a possession of all your peoples as they are a living memory and possession of all the British peoples."

## European Contributions

"Scotland, Ireland, Wales have contributed to the spiritual and physical wealth of your nation and of ours. Holland poured blood and ideas into your hearts and minds as into ours. France both mentally and physically has given much to both our nations. Both of us have drawn upon Germany. But the sources of our being, the mysterious origins of our characters matter not at all. You are Americans, we are British, two peoples who draw their language and the foundations of their institutions from the England of Elizabeth. Slowly, painfully, our peoples moving on parallel paths have enlarged the boundaries of freedom until it has come to be our most prized possession."

He then discussed the world war, and concluded:

"None, General, who knows the inner history of those days, can forget the spirit of comradeship, the calm sanity, the cool courage which you displayed. Those were hours to prove the heart of a man."

## Gratitude for Help

"In the name of His Gracious Majesty the King, of the City of London, and of all whom it is my high privilege to represent, I am to thank you for the help you brought us when we needed help. It is not the custom of the British nation to forget those who prove themselves its friends in hours of need. We have not forgotten. We shall not forget that there came under your command to Europe a great com-

pany of gallant men, sons of this free land. So that you and they may realize our remembrance there has been inscribed upon the blade of this sword a legend that it commemorates the services of all who trained and marched and fought under your command, as well as your own great achievements."

General Pershing replied in part as follows:

"The Declaration of Independence of the American colonies which we celebrate today was but a milestone in the development of the Anglo-Saxon race. It merely gives expression to the spirit of liberty that dominated the minds of the people and moved them to action on both sides of the Atlantic. It is significant that Anglo-Saxon people everywhere wholeheartedly join in celebrating the birth of American independence."

"More recently joint participation in the world war has brought us closer together. Nothing else can so firmly unite peoples as sacrifices made in a common cause. When those peoples are of the same race and are linked by the same traditions, the forces of righteousness which inspire them become irresistible against the forces of evil."

"It was a glorious thing for this generation of British and Americans to have the privilege of battling side by side in the great cause and it will be still more glorious if in harmonious cooperation they can aid in the restoration of the world and guide the future of less fortunate peoples into channels that will insure peace to future generations."

The general then expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred on him.

The sword would have been presented to General Pershing at the time he was given the freedom of the City of London last year except that during the war all the workers in arts and crafts had been absorbed into the war-machine so that the work could not be done in time.

Following the presentation ceremonies there was a luncheon at the Embassy, at which the guests included General Pershing and his staff; Maj. Gen. D. Baker, Secretary of War; Maj. Gen. W. G. Haan; Rear Admiral Robert E. Condit; Dr. L. S. Rowe, of the State Department; the French, Italian, Japanese, and Rumanian military attaches; Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, and members of the British Embassy staff.

## English Celebrations

Independence Day Festivities Arranged  
in United KingdomSpecial cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Monday)—The various arrangements made for celebrating American Independence Day included a baseball match at Stamford Bridge on Monday afternoon between teams representing the American Legion in London and the United States Navy. The first ball was to be thrown by the American Ambassador, John W. Davis, the proceeds of the match to be devoted to the promotion of sport among the Americans in England.

The day was officially celebrated at Portsmouth on Monday, where the cruiser Pittsburgh, the flagship of Vice-Admiral Harry Hulse, commanding the United States force in European waters, was docked a few days ago. The warships in port were decorated with flags and fired a salute of 21 guns at noon. Luncheon was given at the Lyceum Club on Sunday by American circles in celebration of July Fourth, where Mrs. Mallory Meliorish, who presided, said that the friendship of England and America depended on their understanding each other completely; and, in fact, all nations of the world should learn mutual understanding.

Dinner at the Hyde Park Hotel on Sunday evening was given by the "O. P." club to celebrate Independence Day. When Lord Leverhulme presided. Several American actors in London had been invited, but Miss Mary Nash was the only one able to be present. She explained "how cordial, how kind, how tolerant and how wonderful" all English people had been to her.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Cordial Independence Day greetings to the American people were cabled to Presi-

dent Wilson by Alexander Millerand, the Premier, yesterday. The Premier's cablegram follows:

"July Fourth, the anniversary of the liberation of a democracy dear to us, will be celebrated by our country like a national fête. In our universities and our schools teachers will recall to the youth of France the significance of your independence and the spontaneous cooperation of France in this great event. Your flag will float over our public monuments and will be respectfully saluted by our people."

"We evoke the memory of your heroes and your statesmen, associating them with more recent remembrance of their descendants raised by your call for the salvation of the world. The government and people of France have already promised to venerate as their own the Americans who died in France in 1917 and 1918. It is with the same thought that I bow before those who died for independence and send this friendly greeting to the American nation, to which the French democracy is attached by the indissoluble bonds of fraternal gratitude."

## Blending of Alien Elements Big Task

BOSTON, Massachusetts—That America's vital problem is the blending of alien elements into the citizenship of the United States was the substance of the City of Boston Independence Day oration, delivered in Faneuil Hall yesterday by Jacob L. Wiseman of this city. The speaker said that the majority of immigrants who came to America before 1890 came in search of political freedom, while those after that year, for the most part, came for economic betterment. This difference of object, he said, has brought the problem of harmonization to a point of first consideration.

Tracing the present restlessness to the segregation of alien groups, unscrupulous political, social, and industrial manipulation, and failure to impress American ideals and standards on the immigrant, Mr. Wiseman urged that work of Americanization and education be carried on.

## Uruguay's Tribute to United States

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—President Brum yesterday sent congratulations to President Wilson on the occasion of the celebration of Independence Day in the United States.

All the newspapers greeted the anniversary of the independence of the United States and described the great progress made in the country. They called attention to the valuable assistance given to the cause of democracy by American intervention in the European war.

The newspapers printed an enthusiastic eulogy of President Wilson. Some of them published large extra editions containing a plea for closer commercial relations between the United States and Uruguay. Commenting on the growth of commerce between the two countries, the newspapers said that during 1914 only three vessels flying the flag of the United States arrived in Montevideo. In 1919 there were 154, and in the period since January 1 of this year 103 have already entered the port.

## Day Observed in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Argentine newspapers observed Independence Day. Special articles describing the progress of the United States and pictures of North American patriots are displayed prominently.

The "Epoca," the government organ, said that North American won universal respect by consecrating itself to the world war. It pays tribute to President Wilson and expresses hope for the country's continued greatness.

The "Nacion" asserted that "this Fourth of July is more than ever the day of all America," referring to the interdependence of American republics. It urged the transformation of "Monroism into the doctrine of humanity."

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and a friendly personnel.JAPANESE ISSUE  
AGAIN TO FOREActivities in Siberia Coincide  
With Renewal of Agitation  
in California for More Rigor-  
ous Land Holding LawsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Japanese plans for occupation of large areas in Siberia, and for seizure of the port of Nikolaevsk, for which action the alleged massacre of Japanese in that region was made the pretext, coincide with a recrudescence of the Japanese problem on this side of the Pacific, which, it is understood here, is being taken up with Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, by the Governor of California during Mr. Colby's visit to San Francisco to attend the Democratic convention.

The Californian point of view is that the rapid Japanese increase in population in that State necessitates some vigorous action for the protection of the white population. Denial to the Japanese of the right to buy or lease land in California is the essence of the plan proposed.

It is said that the Japanese population of California has more than doubled in the last 10 years, and now numbers 187,278. "Picture brides" have entered the State in large numbers and it is alleged that the immigration laws are persistently violated. It has been contended by Californians that by 1950 the population of California would be predominantly Japanese, assuming that the rate of increase of population continued as at present.

The Japanese press contains many bitter comments on the policy of California, whose Governor declares that the State is not actuated by hostility to the Japanese, but wishes to preserve California as an American State rather than have it become a Japanese colony.

The plans for Japanese expansion in Siberia contemplate, it is reported here, increases in the size of the army and navy. Originally it was said that Japan's aim in Siberia was to establish a buffer state against the Bolsheviks, but it now appears that the proposed occupation of the Vladivostok and Harbin regions will continue for a considerable time. Although Japanese officers were reported to be cooperating with the reactionary leader, General Semenov, no recent word has been received regarding his attempting to form a government. The State Department, it is known, places no confidence whatsoever in General Semenov.

Information received here indicates that a large development of aviation in Japan is contemplated and that a school of aviation will be opened there to train pilots.

## Exclusion Urged

Governor Stephens of California  
Writes Secretary of StateSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Gov. William D. Stephens has sent a letter to Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, regarding the "gentlemen's agreement" between Japan and America. In it he recommends immediate revision of the agreement, and favors the passage of laws by Congress and

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the state Legislature excluding Japanese from California.

The letter was sent following the receipt by the Governor of the exhaustive report of the State Board of Control of the Japanese Problem in California, which recommends the exclusion of the Japanese as the only effective and final solution. The board found that the Japanese population of California between 1910 and 1919 increased 111 per cent. The immigration census establishes the figure at 187,278, with 5000 American-born temporarily in Japan. Immigration, land ownership, financing, fishing, labor corporations, "picture brides," smuggling, citizenship schools, and other subjects included in the report.

Governor Stephens advocates the full exclusion of all Japanese except certain classes to be based on the Chinese Exclusion Act. In his letter he points out the impossibility of white economic competition, the unassimilability of the Japanese, the doubling of the Japanese population in the last 10 years, colonizing, the submerging of whole white communities and the increase of Japanese-raised products tenfold, showing a growing control of California acreage. The law passed by the state Legislature forbidding ownership of agricultural lands and limiting their tenure to three years has been evaded through corporations, trustee stock ownership, trustee land ownership, and the plan of having infant children of Japanese parentage made grantees of agricultural lands, controlled and operated exclusively for their non-eligible parents. The Governor's letter appeals to the Japanese Government to seek to prevent further evasion of the existing agreement.

## Anti-Japanese Law Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The Oriental Exclusion League expects to place, by initiative and referendum, an anti-Japanese measure on the ballot at the November election. Petitions are now being circulated to that end. J. M. Inman, of Sacramento, a state Senator and president of the league, has drafted the measure which aims to end land control and ownership by Japanese in California. It will include the following provisions:

Prohibits leasing or owning of agricultural lands by any people of the non-assimilable races; prohibits ownership of stock in corporations owning or leasing agricultural lands; prohibits alien parents not eligible to own or lease lands, from becoming guardians of that portion of an estate of a minor consisting of agricultural lands of stock in corporations owning said lands, and provided for escheat to the state of lands illegally held.

## COLONEL CARTER REAPPOINTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Col. Jesse McIlvaine Carter, who served as chief of the militia bureau throughout the war, has been reappointed to that position pending the selection of a permanent chief.



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OF ALIEN PROPERTYFormer Owners May File Claims  
and Make Formal Application  
to President for \$150,000,000  
Worth of Holdings SeizedSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Alien property to the value of \$150,000,000, a part of the more than \$500,000,000 worth of German and Austrian property taken over by the alien property custodian during the war, will now be returned, it is announced, to the original owners, in accordance with an amendment to the Trading with the Enemy Act adopted by Congress on June 5.

This amount includes property of the German Embassy and of German and Austrian diplomats, of interned aliens, of citizens of states and nations created by the Peace Treaty, and of women of this or allied countries, or of neutral countries, who married enemy subjects.

Regulations for the return of the property are announced in a statement from the office of the alien property custodian, which says that there will be no informal return of property, but that administration will be through formal application to the President, after a notice of claim has been filed with the alien enemy custodian. The Attorney-General may then, by order, allow claims under the act.

Citizens of new states and of nations and free cities created by the Treaty must show that their status of German or Austrian citizenship has been changed by virtue of a treaty made or to be made between Germany or Austria and the United States and three or more of the following powers: Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, or by virtue of a treaty made or to be made by the United States and the other powers with new states.

In general, however, persons now entitled to return of property may obtain it by application to the President and notice of claim to the custodian, forms for which may be obtained from the alien property office.

## STEEL WORKS CLOSE DOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

HAMILTON, Ontario—The Steel Company of Canada has had to close

down its entire works because of coal and oil shortage. It is thought that the shut-down will last for two weeks at least because all efforts to procure fuel have been unavailing. With many unfilled orders on hand this will mean big loss to the company. Over 2000 employees are affected.

TORONTO STREET CAR  
STRIKE IS SETTLEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—After a strike lasting four days, the employees of the Toronto Street Railway Company have returned to work, and the fleet of jitneys which operated in their absence disappeared as suddenly as they came.

The Ontario Railway Board was the agency responsible for the settlement of the strike, stepping in at the request of the Toronto District Trades and Labor Council and offering the men an increase of 5 cents an hour, which was accepted by a large majority at a mass meeting. Originally, the men who were receiving 50, 52½ and 55 cents an hour demanded 85 cents an hour. This was refused by the company. A strike was threatened and the matter was referred to a board of arbitration, which unanimously brought in a finding refusing all the men's demands. The men refused to accept this decision and modified their first demands by asking 66 cents an hour. This the company refused and the men went on strike.

The Ontario Railway Board had no power to interfere in the matter until requested by an outside body. The City Council and the Board of Trade took no action and the strike looked as if it would be a long-drawn-out affair when the Toronto Trades and Labor Council stepped in with the necessary request to the Ontario Railway Board. The settlement achieved by the good offices of the latter now gives the men 55, 57½ and 60 cents an hour.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

UNCERTAINTY IN  
COTTON GOODS

New Prices Are Made by the Southern Mills and "Second Hands"—New England Concerns Refuse to Participate

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Seldom has the outlook been so confused, and sentiment so uncertain, in the cotton goods trade.

It is a divided market, as between northern mills on one hand and the southern mills and "second hands"—some of them of speculative and "outside" character—on the other hand. Such offering of goods and making of prices as have lately occurred have come from the latter sources.

Southern mills have found themselves with some accumulations, partly as a result of traffic difficulties; while "second hands" have been continuing the process of liquidation under way for some months. This latter tendency has been accelerated by banking pressure, and it is believed that "second-hand" supplies are now not far from the vanishing point.

Meanwhile the New England cotton mills have been working along on contracts on which they are sold ahead practically to the end of the summer. They have received some cancellations, but on the whole buyers representing a wide variety of lines have been glad to get the goods, even after long delays. The mills are refusing to participate in new price-making, declaring it is largely meaningless in markets that are so dull, as shown by light sales.

Test Comes in September

They contend that "marking down" would not stimulate new business, but rather would lead bidders to look for still further concessions. Rather than accumulate goods, there might come a curtailment of operations, one New Bedford mill being reported considering a reduction in working days per week.

The real test will come with September, when the major part of present contract business runs out. The number of active spindles in New England in the two months to June 1 decreased 720,000 or 4 per cent—partly due to New Bedford strike troubles. Just now the mills are operating at a better pace than was expected last spring. This is due to a much more plentiful supply of labor at present than was earlier anticipated. For the first time in a long while, there are more men than jobs.

As regards the autumn prospect, there are some interests who contend that high-priced cotton, dear money, and a large latent demand will act as a backing against dropping prices or declining business. One cotton goods interest would not be surprised if raw cotton reached 50 cents a pound. In either quarters it is contended that supply and demand will almost wholly control, and with the latter a very tickle quantity.

A new element is the gradual change occurring in foreign trade. While exports are holding up fairly well, imports of cotton manufactures in May were nearly six times as great as the year before, the increase for 11 months being slightly more than threefold. Imports of cotton cloth were 14,200,000 yards in May and 15,279,000 in April, compared with 1,670,000 in May, 1919.

## Wide Price Savings

As regards prices, print cloths are now off about 15 per cent from the peak reached around the end of April—17 per cent on more active grades and some 13 per cent on all grades. Translated to a basis of value per pound of cloth, the present average for 25 grades is \$1.31, compared with \$1.38 at the end of May and the high point of \$1.51-1.3 at the end of April. These levels compare with a government-fixed war-time maximum of about 93 cents, and a post-armistice low in early March of 1919 of about 60 cents.

The wide price swings in print cloths may be briefly indicated by the following quotations for active grades, showing the spectacular rise from the spring of 1919 to the late spring of this year and the subsequent recession:

	27-in	35-in	32-in	38-in	30-in
4x4x4	64x60	64x60	64x60	64x60	64x60
4x5	65	65	65	65	65
4x6	66	66	66	66	66
4x7	67	67	67	67	67
4x8	68	68	68	68	68
4x9	69	69	69	69	69
4x10	70	70	70	70	70
4x11	71	71	71	71	71
4x12	72	72	72	72	72
4x13	73	73	73	73	73
4x14	74	74	74	74	74
4x15	75	75	75	75	75
4x16	76	76	76	76	76
4x17	77	77	77	77	77
4x18	78	78	78	78	78
4x19	79	79	79	79	79
4x20	80	80	80	80	80
4x21	81	81	81	81	81
4x22	82	82	82	82	82
4x23	83	83	83	83	83
4x24	84	84	84	84	84
4x25	85	85	85	85	85
4x26	86	86	86	86	86
4x27	87	87	87	87	87
4x28	88	88	88	88	88
4x29	89	89	89	89	89
4x30	90	90	90	90	90
4x31	91	91	91	91	91
4x32	92	92	92	92	92
4x33	93	93	93	93	93
4x34	94	94	94	94	94
4x35	95	95	95	95	95
4x36	96	96	96	96	96
4x37	97	97	97	97	97
4x38	98	98	98	98	98
4x39	99	99	99	99	99
4x40	100	100	100	100	100

At last year's lows the average price per yard for these five grades was 74 cents. At the end of April last, it was 22 cents. Today it is 181-3 cents. Recent quotations are, however, largely "second-hand," with mill prices generally held higher, which tends to accentuate the decline. The great question in the trade is whether this latest reaction will or can go further.

## RECORD PRICE FOR WHEAT

BALTIMORE, Maryland—The record price of \$4 a bushel was obtained on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce Thursday for the first new wheat to reach Baltimore. The first receipts came from Virginia. The first arrivals last year came on June 29, also from Virginia, and sold for \$2.75 a bushel.

## SEARS, ROEBUCK SALES

CHICAGO, Illinois—Sears, Roebuck & Co. report sales for June at \$15,767,675, an increase of \$692,098, or 4.59 per cent. Since January 1 sales aggregated \$140,467,928, an increase of \$26,407,026, or 34.99 per cent.

UNITED STATES  
RUBBER CO. BONDS

NEW YORK, New York—The United States Rubber Company first and refunding mortgage 5s, series A, due January 1, 1947, were brought out in 1917 and offered at 96 3/4. Despite the unusual prosperity of the company since then and a large increase of equities behind these bonds, they are selling around 78 3/4, to yield about 6.68 per cent.

The present low price is due to a tight money market and high rate for capital, which have affected market prices of all securities having a fixed rate of return.

As the country gradually goes back to normal and money becomes easier, prices of these bonds and the general investment list should work higher. Moreover, United States Rubber 5s seem to be selling comparatively lower than other industrial bonds of strong companies.

United States Rubber 5s are a direct obligation and secured upon properties owned and controlled by a direct mortgage thereon, or by pledge of mortgage bonds of companies owning or controlling the same.

There are \$50,207,000 outstanding compared with assets December 31, 1919, of \$319,534,204. Profit and loss surplus was \$52,310,163, or more than the bonds outstanding. The working capital was \$134,903,321. Book value of the common, after allowing for all prior obligations, including the bonds, is approximately \$182 a share.

BIG INCREASE IN  
STEEL SHAREHOLDERS

NEW YORK, New York—With holders of United States Steel common stock on May 31 a new record of 87,229, compared with 53,853 in the first quarter, the average number of shares held by each Steel common shareholder was slightly more than 58, compared with 61 at end of first quarter of this year.

Steel common stock selling under par would appear to be extremely popular with the small investor. Assuming that the addition in shareholding represents stock bought on an average of probably around 95, the stock at the present dividend rate would yield approximately 5.3 per cent.

The popularity of United States Steel with the small investor is best illustrated by the gain in shareholders over a three-year period. The June disbursement in 1917 was made to 43,842 shareholders. The present number of 7,229 shareholders represents a gain of 99 per cent over three years ago. The advance cannot properly be attributed to any great extent to shares taken by employees recently, as these are not recorded in the books until fully paid for.

SUGAR SPECULATORS  
TO POOL STOCKS

HAVANA, Cuba—Cuban cane growers, sugar mill owners and brokers claiming to control the sale of 2,180,000 sacks—697,000,000 pounds—of unsold sugar, were on record Wednesday as definitely pledged not to offer any more sugar for sale until the price had reached 24 cents a pound, the level reached during the last half of May. This decision was reached at a mass meeting last Tuesday night at which a committee of 12 was selected to act as the exclusive selling agency of those represented at the meeting. Participants pledged themselves to withdraw from the market all offers for the sale of sugar and to sell none except through the medium of the committee.

The amount of unsold Cuban sugar was estimated by a member of the selling committee at 3,920,000 sacks—1,254,000,000 pounds—their holdings of 2,180,000 sacks leaving only 1,740,000 sacks—566,800,000 pounds—under outside control. Efforts are being made to bring these into the pool.

## NO WESTERN WOOL SELLING

BUTTE, Montana—State Senator C. H. Williams, acting Governor of the State, and one of the large wool growers in Montana, says that not a pound of wool has been purchased in the entire west since early in March. At that time 500,000 pounds were contracted for in Utah at 71 cents a pound. Governor Williams declared his belief that there was a concerted effort to force the wool growers to sell their clips to the big wool-buying houses of the east at a price far below what the product was worth.

## CRAMP STOCK INCREASED

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The stockholders of William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Company approved the proposed increase in stock from \$6,250,000 to \$20,000,000. This provides necessary additional stock for payment of the 150 per cent stock dividend which it has been announced would be declared.

## MEXICAN OIL SHIPMENTS

NEW YORK, New York—In the last 12 months the Mexican Petroleum Company has shipped out of Mexico more than 18,000,000 barrels of oil. In the last six months its shipments have been at the rate of 22,000,000 barrels a year, and current shipments are at the rate of 20,000,000.

## MEXICAN DEBT

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—An official announcement is made that the national debt is more than \$46,000,000 pesos. Including interest of this, more than \$46,000,000 pesos is owed abroad. Efforts are to be made to reach an agreement with Mexico's creditors regarding the resumption of interest payments.

SUGAR GROWERS'  
HUGE PROFITS

Rise in the Price of Commodity Brings Great Wealth to Many Who Were Previously in Needy Circumstances

NEW YORK, New York—Stories of sudden wealth that has come to individuals in Cuba and other West Indian islands from the rise in sugar are equaled only by those of some of the oil boom sections of the west. The chief difference is that the wealth that has come to some of the farmers in the west has in many instances been altogether fortuitous, the result of holdings of land which happened to lie within the oil area.

The prosperity that has come to sugar-cane farmers in the West Indies has been pretty generally disseminated. Of course, it has been largely in proportion to the size of their land holdings, but the small as well as the large farmer has benefited. Many of the cane planters or colonos were in easy circumstances before they experienced the windfall of 20-cent sugar.

## Instances of Fortunes

There are instances, however, of poor men made rich by the rise in sugar prices, and this includes Negroes and farmhands, who a few years ago were in poverty. A Negro cane cutter, who was in tatters a few years ago working near Guantanamo, obtained some cane lands, cleared them and started in a small way as a colono. His profits this season were \$80,000. He is now riding up and down the trade in Havana in his own automobile.

A bank employee saved and invested in partnership with a Cuban colono \$10,000. In three months he drew out \$40,000 in profits.

The manager of the Cuban branch of a well-known bank has gone into the sugar business on a profit-taking basis with the owner of the estate. If sugar prices average only 10 cents next year he expects to make \$500,000. A graduate of a university in the western part of the island built and sold a plantation at a profit of \$4,000,000, eclipsing Victor Mendez's \$1,000,000 profit on his sale of Canagua to the American Sugar Refining Company.

## Cooperation Is Marked

The American Sugar Refining Company is fortunate in having high-grade men for colonos at Central Canagua, who cooperate in every possible way. Canagua had two serious cane fires this season. The sugar is still recoverable from burnt cane, provided the cane is ground at once and not allowed to sour. In both these instances the various colonos gave up cutting their own cane to get their neighbor's cane to the mill and save it.

In one of the British West Indies a planter who just before the war invested \$65,000 in a sugar plantation sold his crop of 14,000 bags this year for about \$60 a bag, or \$840,000. His expenses were little more than \$20 a bag, or about \$300,000, so that he cleared, this season, more than half a million dollars on his \$65,000 investment.

Farmers in Porto Rico who owned, say, 500 acres of land, worth a few years ago, at \$50 an acre, \$25,000, from which they used to make anywhere from \$5,000 to \$15,000 annually, this season made \$40,000 to \$60,000. Such an estate could not be bought today for \$100,000.

## Enormous Profits

In Cuba, colonos who before the war would have to ask advances from the mill of \$3000 to \$5000 to tide them over the planting season are now worth \$500,000. It is not unusual for a Cuban colono to have made from \$200,000 to \$300,000 this year, and the profits of a few of the larger ones have run into millions. This is practically clear profit for the citizen of Cuba, who pays an income tax of only 8 per cent.

As can be imagined, there is great spending going on as the result of all this prosperity. The Prado in Havana is as packed with cars as Fifth Avenue, New York, and they are mostly high-priced American and foreign machines like Pierce-Arrows, Packards and Rolls-Royces. There is also a good market for cheaper cars. A Ford dealer who at one time had a hard time to make ends meet is now selling 500 cars a year.

## Mortgages Yield

It might be asked if there is not a fertile field for the American bond man in view of the enormous profits and the small income tax of about 8 per cent. The largest returns, however, that the bond man can offer the wealthy Cuban on safe American securities is about 7 1/2 per cent, while from 10 per cent to 12 per cent is obtainable locally on mortgage security. Moreover, the Cuban planter can get his money back in two or three years by reinvesting in the sugar business.

There is another side to this story of sugar wealth, however, and this is found in the case of the planter or mill owner who sold all his expected crop ahead at comparatively low figures and found himself short of sugar in a soaring market, as a result of his production being decreased by the drought. There were some failures among the smaller and little known people from this cause.

It is easy to foresee that these sugar prices will not continue indefinitely, as they are stimulating production all over the world.

GOLD FROM ENGLAND  
TO UNITED STATES

LONDON, England—The gold movement to America is expected to continue in increasing volume. Though gold is not now moving from the Treasury, it is significant that the British Government is encouraging private exports to America as part of a definite policy of reestablishing, as fast as possible, the time-honored custom of having a free market for gold in London, which in itself will automatically help to rectify exchange, thus tending toward restoration of sound trade conditions.

The present outflow of gold is regarded differently from war-time gold exports. The latter were a drain on England, but in the present instance more gold is being imported, here than exported. The government only wants to keep enough gold to meet immediate needs. The prospect is that for some time the surplus will be exported. It is emphasized that America should always get the preference. It was India's demands during the last nine months which prevented carrying out this policy earlier. That comparatively little is now going to India will be to the advantage of the United States.

The fact that India is demanding less gold is a matter of much satisfaction to the British Government. There will be no hesitation on the part of the British Treasury to send gold again in connection with war loans, but at present it is not regarded as a necessary measure.

BIG INCREASE IN  
EARNINGS OF SHIPS

NEW YORK, New York—Recent figures presented to the British Parliament show that at the beginning of the war the value of the 20,750,000 gross tons of British ships greater than 100 tons was £8 10s. a ton or approximately £175,000,000. During the 16-year period, beginning with 1904 and ended with 1919, reports of British companies show cargo tonnage earned an average of 9.03 per cent. A similar study of passenger liner earnings for the 16-year period from 1906 to 1919 inclusive showed average earnings of 9.93 per cent.

Sweden's merchant fleet April 30, 1920, consisted of 1220 steamships of 373,700 gross tons, 449 motorships of 106,335 tons and 1044 sailing vessels of 112,961 tons. During the war Swedish capital invested in shipping increased from 28,500,000 kroner, then about \$7,638,000, to 281,000,000 kroner, or \$61,820,000 at present rate of exchange.

## UNITED LIGHT &amp; RAILWAYS

NEW YORK, New York—The United Light & Railways Company reports earnings for the year as follows:

	May	1920	1919
Gross earnings	.....	\$10,848,976	\$1,089,254
Net earnings	.....	3,102,815	206,514
Sur after divs	.....	678,228	110,868

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor July 5

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Charleston, S. C.—H. E. Faine of Faine Shoe Co.; Touraine.  
Chattanooga, Tenn.—R. Orgain of Betterton & Wallace; United States.  
Chicago, Ill.—Mr. McCormick of Montgomery Ward Co.; 35 Summer Street.  
Cincinnati, Ohio—A. Levy and I. Netter of Charles Weiss Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.  
Cleveland, Ohio—C. F. Wentzel of Adams & Ford; United States.  
Havana, Cuba—J. P. Catches; United States.  
Indianapolis, Ind.—C. H. Chowder of Chowder Cooper & Co.; Lenox.  
Keokuk, Iowa—A. Larson, of Bode Larson Co.; United States.  
Louisville, Ky.—A. R. Vogel of Vogel Bros. & Co.; Copley Plaza.  
Macon, Ga.—G. J. Waxelbaum of Waxelbaum & Bros.; Lenox.  
New Bern, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. M. Marks & Sons; Touraine.  
Omaha, Neb.—W. J. Cully of Cully Storz Shoe Co.; Touraine.  
San Francisco, Cal.—D. L. Aronson of Cahn Nickelsburg & Co.; 135 Lincoln Street.  
Springfield, Mo.—H. J. Upham of Upham Shoe Co.; Belles.  
St. Louis, Mo.—C. E. Reader of James Clark Leather Co.; Touraine.  
St. Louis, Mo.—H. A. Gralnick of Western Gate Shoe Co.; United States.  
St. Louis, Mo.—J. Weinback of Block, Kohner Mer. Co.; Essex.  
Zanesville, O.—J. N. Palmer of Cosgrove Shoe Co.; United States.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

## Barrow, Wade, Guthrie &amp; Co.

## ACCOUNTANTS

Established 1883

Announce the opening of an office in Utica, New York, in the Clarendon Building, under the management of Mr. Harry Brick, who has been associated with their New York office for many years.

25 Broad Street, New York

Philadelphia Boston Chicago San Francisco Utica and London, England

SMALL RAILROADS'  
EQUIPMENT PROBLEM

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The question of financing equipment purchases is being considered by railroad managers, bankers and equipment companies. The first few months following the termination of the federal control the stronger companies sold issues of equipment trusts to their bankers and used the proceeds to purchase locomotives and cars. The Interstate Commerce Commission proposes to make available \$50,000,000 of the \$300,000,000 revolving fund for the purchase of locomotives, but will require borrowing roads to raise at least 50 per cent of the cost of the equipment on their own account.

The problem to be solved is how smaller roads will be able to raise 50 per cent of the cost of new engines. Stronger roads which sold securities less than two months ago, including the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, New York Central and Delaware & Hudson paid 7 1/2 per cent for money and smaller roads would have to borrow on even more costly terms. One solution proposed is for the smaller roads to borrow 50 per cent of the cost of new engines purchased from the government's revolving fund and give their equipment trust certificates covering the other 50 per cent to the locomotive manufacturer. Equipment companies could book an unlimited amount of orders on a credit basis, and the problem is how this business can be financed and carried by them.

NATIONAL SUGAR  
REFINING PROFITS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Although it accounts for 13 per cent of the business of the country in refined sugar, the National Sugar Refining Company has never sought the financial limelight; hence there exists widespread ignorance of the importance and strength of the company. At one time the American Sugar Refining Company owned one-half of National Sugar Refining stock and now owns 25 per cent.

For several years prior to 1920 the National Sugar Refining Company has averaged a production of about 300,000 tons of refined sugar per annum. For the first five months of the year the company produced about 230,000 tons and would have had an output of 260,000 to 275,000 tons but for strikes and transportation congestion. This compares with a production of 1,355,000 tons in the 1919 year by the American Sugar Refining Company.

It is officially stated that the profits of the National Sugar Refining Company last year, after taxes and every form of expense, were equal to about 30 cents a 100 pounds of sugar refined. In other words, profits were over \$2,000,000, or \$20 a share on the \$10,000,000 stock.

MANILA RAILROAD  
IN NEED OF CARS

SEATTLE, Washington—E. J. Westhouse, general manager of the Manila Hotel Company, who is in Seattle, has an order for 30 locomotives, 50 coaches and 200 freight cars. He says: "This equipment alone will cost \$2,500,000, and in addition I have been authorized to purchase furnishings for seven hotels which the Manila Hotel Company, a corporation controlled by the Manila Railroad Company, is building along the railroad on the island of Luzon."

## PACIFIC GAS &amp; ELECTRIC

NEW YORK, New York—The Pacific Gas & Electric Company reports for the year ended April 30, 1920: Surplus after taxes, interest and depreciation \$3,387,400, equal after preferred dividends to \$5.21 a share on \$34,004,058 common, gross \$28,108,124, net \$9,004,702, surplus after charges \$3,387,400, preferred dividends \$1,646,017, common dividends \$1,706,282, surplus \$35,101.

## TRADE WITH GERMANY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Trade relations with Germany show gratifying improvement by official figures just made public: May, 1920, imports \$4,849,850; May, 1919, \$90,330. For 11 months ended May, 1920, imports were \$36,545,902, compared with \$677,985 for the corresponding 1919 period.

ATLANTIC REFINING  
AND ATLANTIC LOBOS

NEW YORK, New York—The 20,000-barrel topping plant of the Atlantic Lobos Company at Guayaballito, Mexico, has been placed in operation. It was built by the Mexican subsidiary of the Atlantic Refining Company and transferred to the Atlantic Lobos Oil Company, with other property, when the latter was organized in September, 1919, as the consolidation of the Mexican properties of the Atlantic Refining Company and the Port Lobos Petroleum Company.

This topping plant is of the most modern construction. Work on it has been under way more than a year and a half. It is connected by pipe-line with the producing fields of the Atlantic Lobos, about 20 miles inland.

Although the Atlantic Lobos has made a disappointing showing in production the last few months, its management is confident big production again will be developed, which will replace that lost by invasion of salt water in Tepehate wells. Prior to the trouble with salt water, those wells were producing about 1,000,000 barrels a month.

Indicating confidence is the construction of an additional 10-inch pipe line paralleling the old one from producing fields to Port Lobos. This new line is being constructed prior to the completion of any of the new wells being drilled by the company. These new wells, however, are in what is regarded as sure oil territory. One is down more than 1900 feet and is close to oil sand.

CHICAGO BURLINGTON  
& QUINCY RETURNS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Even the strongest or roads found themselves unable to resist the adverse combination of conditions which confronted them in April and during a portion of May. Among the others Burlington succumbed to effects of the "outlaw" strike, imposition of embargoes and general "backing up" of freight business.

Although the Burlington's gross in April expanded \$1,219,900, or nearly 11 per cent compared with April, 1919, there resulted a net operating deficit of \$1,159,472. For the Burlington to fail to earn operating expenses and taxes in any month is very unusual. Last year in April there was a net surplus of \$1,208,353.

An increase of \$11,496,895 in Burlington's gross for the four months ended in April 30 was more than wiped out by the rise in operating expenses, the actual net being smaller than for the corresponding period last year.

As the six months' standard return to the Burlington to September 1 is approximately \$16,680,000, the government seems likely to sustain a further loss on this system. Last year the Railroad Administration lost nearly \$6,500,000 in the operation of the Burlington.

## W. E. TILLOTSON'S PROGRESS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—George H. Houston, president of the W. E. Tillotson Manufacturing Company, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in discussing its affairs says that since its management was undertaken by George W. Goethals & Co., Inc., it has enjoyed a period of prosperous and steady operation. For the five months' period the earnings were at a rate in excess of \$5 a share per annum on the common stock after making adequate reserves for federal and state income taxes.

## DEMAND FOR CREDIT EXPANDS

NEW YORK, New York—The Federal Reserve Bank, in its report on business conditions just made public, states that although the debt of the United States Government was reduced by approximately \$2,200,000,000 since August 1, last, the volume of credit, contrary to general expectations, increased double the amounts of obligations canceled by the government.







## A GREEK VIEW OF ALBANIAN REVOLT

Italy and France Declared to Be Openly Antagonizing Greece by Surrendering Provinces to Moslem Albanian Tribes

The following article has been prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by a well-known Greek authority on Near Eastern affairs.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—There exists a peculiar and confused situation in Northern Epirus. So much conflicting news has been dumped upon the American public that the actual conditions obtaining there are a veritable tangle. Only a detailed statement of the recent events will clear the smoke screen which Italian propaganda has thrown upon her insidious work in Albania and Northern Epirus.

Many American publicists have an erroneous conception of actual conditions there. It is generally believed in America that the recent Albanian attack upon the Italians is an unmistakable indication of the fact that the Albanians are bitterly opposed to Italy, and that Italy is roused against the Albanians.

It has been pointed out some time ago, in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, that the rise in Albania is subsidized by Italy. A telegram from Corfu which appeared in the "Tempo" of Rome, on May 21, reads as follows:

"The Italian troops are evacuating Albania, leaving in the hands of the Albanians large stores of war material and foodstuffs. The Italian Government intends to evacuate even Valona."

On May 23, the "Courrier" of Italy and other leading Roman papers, as if inspired from the same source, announced that the enemy of the Albanians was caused by the fact that Mr. Nitti had accepted the latest solution of the Epirote problem submitted by Mr. Lloyd George, according to which Italy should hold Valona and Greece should receive Argyrocastro and Korytza.

These newspapers demand that the Italian Government reject the Lloyd George solution and support the extension of Albania so as to include Northern Epirus.

### Italy's Sincerity Questioned

Now the statements quoted from Italian newspapers clearly show that Italy was never sincere toward Greece. Mr. Nitti signed an agreement with Mr. Venizelos recognizing the validity of the Greek claims on Argyrocastro and Korytza. If Italy had adhered to that agreement, the Italian troops would not have surrendered Northern Epirus to the Moslem Albanian provisional government of Durazzo, nor would they have left in the hands of the Albanians "large stocks of war material and food-stuffs."

The war material was left to the Albanians for the avowed purpose of enabling these to resist Greek occupation.

It is true Mr. Nitti realized long ago that Italian occupation of Valona would prove too costly; it would not yield benefits proportionate to the costs. His view, therefore, was, as the Corfu correspondent of the "Tempo" reported it, that Italy should withdraw even from Valona. But the imperialists of Italy would not endorse Mr. Nitti's policy. They hoped that by encouraging the Albanians to fight the Greeks, Italian occupation of Valona would be safe from Albanian attacks.

By the end of May, the entire province of Northern Epirus as well as all Albania, except Valona, was evacuated by the Italians. It was hoped in Italian diplomatic circles that Mr. Venizelos would order the Greek troops to occupy Northern Epirus, and that an armed conflict would thus ensue between Greece and Albanian regular forces. It was hoped in Rome that this conflict would attract the attention of the Albanians from Valona and would thus give Italy a chance to machine-gun and keep Greece engaged in Epirus at a very critical time when Mr. Venizelos needed all his forces to cope with the Kemalists in Thrace and in Asia Minor.

### Mr. Venizelos Not Trapped

But Mr. Venizelos would not let himself be trapped. He gave orders to the four Greek divisions in Epirus to await developments, refraining from all attacks upon the irregular Albanian forces in Northern Epirus, in spite of the outcries of the Greek press, and the desperate appeals of the Northern Epirotes for protection against the savage inroads of Albanian bands from Central Albania.

The Albanians found themselves armed and equipped for adventures. Life without fighting has no attraction for the Skypetars. The Greeks had avoided giving them an opportunity to fight. The Serbians declared openly that they were in favor of an Albania free and independent from outside tutelage. Thus the only opportunity for fight was open in the direction of Valona. The Italians were unprepared for the attack. Rome thought she had prepared the stage for a struggle between Albanians and Greeks.

The Albanian attack upon Valona was clearly a Greco-Serbian diplomatic victory at the expense of Italy. Rome hastened to repair the defeat by hasty efforts to send more troops to Valona.

### Critical Period for Italy

It was a critical period for Italy. Internal discontent, Socialist revolts, Bolshevik demonstrations were agitating Italy from Trieste to Calabria. When Rome ordered Italian troops at Trieste to embark for Valona, a riot occurred. The Socialist deputies scoured the

government's imperialistic policies in Albania. It became evident that the Italian soldiers refused to die at the hands of the reckless Skypetars. Mr. Giolitti hastened to announce that no Italian soldiers would be sent to Albania. Today the last Italian defenders of Valona have surrendered to the Skypetars and Italy is evicted from the Balkans. We may expect now that Mr. Giolitti will announce that Italy will champion the freedom and independence of Albania, and declare that Greece must keep out of Northern Epirus, thus openly tearing the Nitti-Venizelos treaty about that province. In fact the semi-official Stefani news agency of Rome sent out a message dated July 1 stating that the Venizelos-Nitti agreement will be repealed. The "Popolo Romano" confirms this news.

It has been mentioned that the solution favoring Greece in Northern Epirus was attributed to Mr. Lloyd George. That would suffice to enlist the antagonism of Paris against it. On May 23 orders came from Paris to the French military governor of Korytza, Colonel Bajer, to evacuate the district of Korytza.

### Greek Gendarmes Sent

On May 28 the Greek Ministry of the Interior sent telegraphic instructions to Colonel Drosos of Florina to send to Korytza 150 Greek gendarmes. On May 30 the French troops left Korytza without awaiting the arrival of the Greek troops, and surrendered against all given promises to the Greeks of Korytza, the administration of the district to an Albanian committee.

On the same day, under the leadership of the notorious Moslem Albanian brigand Sali Boutka, a mass meeting of the Moslem-Albanians was held, at which Korytza was declared Albanian. The first action of the new government was to issue orders for compulsory conscription of all the Greek Korytzeans. All the Mussulmans were armed. The French authorities sold all their military supplies to the Moslem Albanians.

Thus, we see the French, like the Italians, supplied the Albanians with arms with a view to enable these to resist the Greek troops.

The Greek troops advanced and came just outside the city, while the Serbians advanced into the Podgoritza district.

It is a curious thing to note that the French troops surrendered the Podgoritza district to the Serbians, but the Korytza district to the Albanians, not to the Greeks.

The Albanians in Korytza threatened to massacre all the Greek Korytzeans in case the Greek Army advanced.

### Protocol Bars Greeks

Mr. Venizelos, however, ordered the Governor of Western Macedonia, Mr. Ellakias, to meet the Albanian representative, Mr. Tjelaedin, at Capistita. There a protocol was signed by them with the agreement that the Greek troops shall not enter Korytza, awaiting the final decision of the Council at Spa.

The news of the protocol and of the agreement that the Greek troops shall not enter Korytza came to the Christians of Korytza as a blow.

A committee of Korytzeans went to Athens on June 1 and protested before Mr. Venizelos against the occupation of their district by the Albanians, even temporarily. The Greek Korytzeans are leaving Korytza in large numbers.

It is not very difficult to see that Italy and France are openly antagonizing Greece. Italy is moved by commercial jealousy, France by anger because Mr. Venizelos is collaborating with Mr. Lloyd George in Asia Minor.

Meanwhile the condition of the Greeks in Northern Epirus is very critical.

A cable message from Jannina, dated May 23, reported that immediately upon the evacuation of Argyrocastro by the Italians, Albanian bandits resumed their work of destruction as under the rule of the Turks.

Another cable message from the same city stated that the Greek element in Argyrocastro is subjected to a most violent persecution on the part of irresponsible Albanian bands to whom the Italians have entrusted the administration of the province.

### Conscription Ordered

A cable message from Jannina, dated June 3, 1920, states: "The Albanians have ordered the elders of the Greek communities of Argyrocastro, Premeti and Leskoviki to prepare and present lists of the male population between the ages of 19 and 30 years for purposes of military conscription. Only three days' time was given."

"Hundreds of Greeks of military age are fleeing over the borders to the districts occupied by the Greek troops. The Christian Greeks are in a desperate situation."

A cable message from Saloniki dated June 15 reports that the Albanian insurgents have demanded of the Christian Greeks of Argyrocastro a contribution of 22,000,000 francs and of the Korytzeans, 8,000,000 francs.

The question of Northern Epirus has not been settled definitely. Mr. Bonar Law, when asked in Parliament, whether a solution had been given to the Epirote problem, replied on May 22 that at the conference of San Remo the question of Northern Epirus was not discussed.

The question has so far been given the following consideration: In the note of the Allies and America to Italy, dated December 9, 1919, the Province of Argyrocastro was awarded to Greece; the Province of Korytza was made a subject for further negotiations between England, France, America and Italy, on the one hand, acting in behalf of Albania, and Greece, on the other. The result of these negotiations was embodied in the note of the Allies to Jugo-Slavia, dated January

20, 1920, according to which Korytza is definitely recognized Greek and conclusively awarded to Greece.

### Delay in Evacuating

And yet, in spite of these agreements, Italy refused to evacuate Argyrocastro and France Korytza until last May. And when they evacuated those provinces, they surrendered them not to the Greeks, according to the agreement, but to irresponsible Moslem Albanian tribes.

When the history of the tragedy of Northern Epirus is written, Italian and French patriots will have strong reasons to be ashamed of the dishonest conduct of their respective countries' diplomacies.

Mr. Venizelos had to use the Greek troops to enforce the Turkish treaty because Italy and France betrayed the allied cause. It seems that he will have to enforce the agreement about Epirus by the use of Greek arms because Italy is apparently repudiating her signature to the special treaty known as the "Nitti-Venizelos Treaty" and because France and Italy together appear to consider the notes of the Allies and America of December 9, 1919, and January 20, 1920, as "scraps of paper."

## CANADIAN LOAN TO GRAND TRUNK LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Supplementary estimates totalling \$62,002,482.93 were recently brought before the House of Commons, the principal item of which is one of the vote of \$25,000,000 for a loan to the Grand Trunk Railway.

This loan among other things is to cover the funded indebtedness which was in existence before March 8, 1920, when the agreement was entered into between the Crown and the Grand Trunk. There is also a further vote of \$400,000 to provide for expenses in connection with the acquisition of this railway.

Other items of expenditure are of considerable interest and include among others that of the maintenance of the Canadian Navy, \$1,700,000, while over \$6,000,000 is being spent on Soldiers Civil Reestablishment. Nearly \$2,000,000 is voted for public works, which includes items such as harbors and wharves. The increase of salaries of the Civil Service accounts for another \$6,000,000 and there is also a vote to the Air Board of \$1,650,000.

Items are given of the Air Board vote which includes \$50,000 for survey of air routes, \$200,000 for flying operations, and other governmental departments, and a similar sum for the acquisition and equipment of civil air stations and \$450,000 for the upkeep and maintenance of aircraft and equipment. It is rather interesting to note that a larger share of the Air Board vote is to be used for civil aviation than for military purposes. Canada's contribution to the League of Nations, which amounts to \$200,000, is also included.

## HOTELS

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ONE OF BOSTON'S BEST RESIDENTIAL HOTELS  
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Overlooking Charles River and Fenway  
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Dining Room operated entire year.  
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THE CLIFF HOTEL  
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No. Scituate Beach, Mass.  
On the Ocean Front  
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#### Wesley House

Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts  
Island of MARTHA'S VINEYARD  
OPENS JUNE 23, 1920. On the water's edge. Splendid view. Warm bathing. 18 hole golf. Tennis. Good roads. A house of established reputation.  
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Located on Commonwealth Av.  
joining the famous  
Fenway Park  
European Plan: 300 rooms  
with bath and en-suites.  
The Hotel is especially adapted  
for receptions, weddings,  
dances and all public functions.  
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## HOTELS AND RESORTS

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Operated by



ECONOMIC EFFECTS  
OF PROHIBITION

## Prohibition and Immigration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Some of

the benefits prohibition has conferred

upon the American people are de-

scribed in a report recently made by

Dr. W. E. McLennan who in behalf of

the commission of church and social

service of the Federal Council of

Churches of Christ in America, made

a study of the social and economic

effects of the dry régime in several

cities.

If there are some mooted questions

that cannot be definitely answered,

says Dr. McLennan, there are others

that have been cleared up. "One of

these," he continues, "is the per-

sistent charge that the recent immigra-

tion from America has been due to

prohibition. In an interview with the

official at Washington who has most

to do with the issuance of passports

to aliens, I was told there had not

been discovered a single instance of

prohibition being named as a reason

for wanting to leave America. The

reasons given are to visit relatives,

to look after property, to bring back

relatives to America, to spend last days

in the place of birth and so on.

"It has been widely supposed that

Labor is much opposed to prohibition,"

he says. "It is true that at the

meeting of the American Federation of

Labor at Atlantic City last July the

vote stood 26,746 against and but 3,197

for prohibition. It should be re-

membered, however, that this was not

a real but a delegated vote. As a

matter of fact there were but 397 de-

legates who voted against prohibition

and 54 who voted in favor of it. One

delegate is credited with the 2706 votes

of his union, nothing being said of

those in his union who may have voted

the other way. But even if all the

votes recorded for and against pro-

hibition at the Atlantic City meeting

are put down as real votes, there is

left, according to the official records

of the organization, 3,230,125 members

who are not recorded as voting either

way.

"Frank Morrison, secretary of the

federation, said to me in his office in

Washington that he believed if a vote

were taken now it would be much

more favorable to prohibition than the

one taken in Atlantic City, since it

has been shown that prohibition has

not caused unemployment even among

employees of breweries. This view

was confirmed by C. F. Quinn of Har-

rington who has long been the sec-

retary of the Pennsylvania Federation

of Labor. He added that former em-

ployees of breweries were quite sat-

isfied with things as they are. This

is the universal testimony, so far as

I was able to ascertain the sentiment.

"Coming to such phases as police

returns, returns from houses of cor-

rection and jails, returns from hos-

pitals, reports from municipal and

private lodging houses, etc., there is

but one story: since prohibition came

into effect arrests have been cut down,

not only for minor but also for the

more serious crimes, from 25 to

75 per cent; houses of correction and

jails are being depopulated; alcoholic

wards in the hospitals are being closed

for lack of patients; public and private

lodging houses of the cheap variety are

going out of business; rescue missions

are caring for but a small percentage

of their former attendants. The evi-

dence of the above statement is simply

incontrovertible."

The government recognizes that one

of its first obligations is to maintain

the honest and impartial administra-

tion of justice and that to insure this

the judges should be paid such re-

muneration as will command the serv-

ices of the best men and free them

from undue anxiety as to their means

of support.

It has been decided therefore, to

recommend to Parliament the follow-

ing increases in judicial salaries:

## LOCAL ADVERTISING,

## CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

## Classified Advertisements

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN having had general business experience, lately in importing, handling, warehousing and shipping of merchandise, in a supervisory capacity, desires new connection. Qualified to take charge of a department. Present salary \$50.00. The Christian Science Monitor, 21 East 40th St., New York City.

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WANTED, bright energetic young man who can drive a Ford car and make collections. Also do some office work. No experience required. Applicants must have good character references. Apply Box 101, The Christian Science Monitor, 205 Broadway, San Francisco.

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## AND VACATIONISTS

Coming to New England for the summer who desire to buy or hire for the season high grade cars such as Packards and Pierce Arrows should see

J. J. LISHON

320 Washington St., opposite Town Hall, Brookline, or tel. Brookline 3871.

## BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

## LEWANDOS

## CLEANERS—DYERS

213 State Street

Telephone Barnum 748

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

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24 East Main Street

Telephone Waterbury 320

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

## NORFOLK, VA.

## GEORGE W. THOMAS

## FINE SHOES

Monticello Hotel

Norfolk, Va.

Restaurant and Confectionery

## HOWARD'S, Inc.,

200 Main Street

## WM. J. NEWTON

303 Granby Street

Greenhouses, Colonial and 24th St.

Phone Store 4400—Residence 1872

## DETROIT, MICH.

## Victrolas

\$15 to \$400

Easy Payments if desired. First

floor salesrooms. Prompt, courteous,

helpful service.

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24 STORES

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## GROCERIES AND MEATS

THEODORE M. GRAY

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## OKLAHOMA CITY

## The B &amp; M

ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

BARTH &amp; MYER

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"21 Years of Reliability"

## A Great Store, Grow-

ing Greater Every Day

## Scott, Halliburton Co.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

## Kerr Dry Goods Co.

One of Oklahoma's

Foremost Department Stores

in Point of Size and Service

Over Sixty Different Departments

replete at all seasons with the

Prevailing Fashions—

Moderately priced—

## RORABAUGH, BROWN &amp; CO.

Main St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

## Jordan Furniture Co.

Announcing the merits of the Player

Phone talking machine, not denounc-

ing other talking machines, is our

"Sales Talk."

Let us give you a demonstration in your home

at our store, 28 West Grand Avenue.

## MUSKOGEE, OKLA.

## HOME OF LAIRD-SCHUBER SHOES

## Fashion Plate Boot Shop

A Better Shoe Store for

Ladies and Children

418 WEST BROADWAY

## BROWN'S C. O. D.

## GROCERY AND MARKET

0 S. REDFIELD, Proprietor

No. 1 Store 406 S. W. Oklahoma

No. 2 Store 318 W. Broadway

require that the judges of the su-

preme and superior courts undertak-

ing special duties at the request of

either federal or the provincial gov-

ernments shall not be paid any addi-

tional compensation for such services

but that the salaries voted shall cover

all services rendered. To illustrate:

The Chief Justice of Canada now re-

ceives \$10,000 as Chief Justice and

\$5,000 for acting as deputy governor.

The new salary of \$15,000 will cover

all services rendered in either ca-

pacity.

## TULSA, OKLA.

## HICKEY-FREEMAN

## Clothes for Men

Are as up-to-date as your

daily newspaper. The new

spring styles are here now.

Equally good clothes for

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CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

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## THE

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Deserves Your Patronage

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Nothing but Standard Merchandise

STEIN-BOLO CLOTHES—MANHATTAN

SHIRTS—STETSON HATS

## The Coiland

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CLOTHING CO.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS

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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## ELLEN CEDERSTRÖM

Famous Swedish Actress Returns to Stockholm Stage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
"This slip of paper, how many memories does it not bring to life," says Napoleon, as he picks up the unpaid laundry bill from Mme. Sans-Gêne.

The same may be said about Ellen Cederström herself. How many memories does she not bring back. She is an epoch all by herself in the theatrical history of Sweden. There was a period at the end of the last century when the whole nation acknowledged her leadership of the Swedish stage at the famous theater in the Royal Garden of Stockholm.

Ellen Hartman-Cederström, whose great popularity as an actress reached its zenith some 25 years ago, was a native of Stockholm and made her debut there at the New Theater in 1877 and at the Dramatic in 1878. For some years thereafter she was a pupil of the Royal Elvén School. In 1880 she was promoted into the class of actresses, and in 1886 she became a premier actress. Her natural cheerfulness and charm soon made her the declared idol of the theater-going public. Indeed, she was a cunning little trick. "A Midsummer Night's Dream." True and natural was her impersonation of the little 14-year-old Gull in "En raddande engel" ("A Guardian Angel"), and her captivating rendition of this rôle was the beginning of what afterward turned out to be her specialty, a sort of ingénue, in which she has so far not been surpassed or even equaled on the Swedish stage.

## Toured with Coquelin

In 1881 she married V. L. Hartman, who also belonged to the Swedish stage. From 1891 to 1892 she continued her scenic studies in Paris, and it was during this period that she accompanied Coquelin on his tour of the Scandinavian countries and Russia. In 1894 she received her second engagement with the Dramatic Theater in Stockholm. This time she appeared with great success in high comedy and sentimental rôles such as Frou-Frou and others, but her talent as an actress was fully displayed in her rendition of Madame Sans-Gêne, Dora in "Diplomacy" and Cyrienne in "Divorçons." But real feasts of laughter were in store for her audience when she in her intensely comical way impersonated some child, for instance as Azapetus in "Mr. Dardanell and his Adventures in the Country" and as Erika in "Flowers in a Hotbed." In 1898 she married Viscount B. Cederström, at which time she retired from the stage.

Her recent reappearance in Madame Sans-Gêne was indeed an event in Stockholm that placed in the foreground questions of the day in the background. And in writing about this reappearance a critic says that of his earliest impressions from the theater is "Madame Sans-Gêne," when it was given at the Old Dramatic Theater, Stockholm, Sweden, with Ellen Cederström, Persson, Fredrikson, Bror Olsson, Backström and Palmé.

"Madame Sans-Gêne"  
"Still see before me," he continues, "the more prominent types and now such brightness as we sometimes are able to recall from our first impressions. After a lapse of more than 20 years, with all the changes this period has been subject to, it seems almost incredible to witness once more three of these people reappear in their respective rôles, and without sensing it to be anything unusual. This event is indeed a good criterion of the lasting qualities and the powerful talent of this trio of the old school. Ellen Cederström, Nils Persson and Bror Olsson, still possesses and of the scenic culture they so ably represent."

The crowning feature, however, is Ellen Cederström as Madame Sans-Gêne, the duchess washer woman. In her last performance the actress evidenced during the first scenes a slight agitation underneath her otherwise strong sense of confidence, an agitation that could only be discerned in rather hasty movements. How artistically brilliant everything was, how appreciative and deeply grateful was the audience and how completely one and all surrendered to the tenacious and scenic culture of this artist who for more than two decades has been away from the stage.

It is a fact that memory is at all times more or less deceptive, even to the habitual theatergoer, in cases of a stage reentry like the present one, but at this time there was no illusion. Her mode of speaking was in a small degree different to that of the others, including even those who played with her before, and that difference seems to be in strength of voice rather than in clearness of diction. But that is immaterial and may be, at least to some extent, worn off with further performances.

Considered as a whole it must be admitted that the performance is edifying in not a small degree. What is it that makes her Madame Sans-Gêne so captivating and causes one to follow her in all her little troubles with such interest? She acts so natural, one says. It is her artistic ability, says another. In her acting there is no trace of the tameness and self-consciousness that seems to dominate even the best of contemporary Swedish players. Neither is there any evidence of academism, that stereotyped and sterile acting sometimes noticed in plays on older stages. Ellen Cederström displays a sense of confidence that her appearance is correct. She is rather daring at times and becomes exceedingly lively, more so with the younger set of her company. But best of all is undoubtedly her fine portrayal of people in general,

artistically shaded with that genuine sense of humor always radiating from her personality. Further the consequential effect that comes from a full cooperation of all the means of expression that stand at her disposal, the speech, the eyes, the gestures, the whole bringing out a logical whole that looks natural in every detail.

Her younger associates may appear more refined and studious in details, but none of her sex so far has been able to reach up to her in producing anything full and complete. This fullness in effect surely emanates from a sweet and evenly balanced temperament of wide sympathies. Artists of this kind are not only admired but greatly beloved. Their benevolent disposition always meets with a correspondingly full and sweet resonance on the part of the people, yearning to repay love with love. This element may account for the fact that an artistic rendition of a play after a lapse of so many years, still possessing a richness in color and warmth, qualities that must have been preserved in thought, cannot be the momentary result of vague and hunching efforts.

It surely would be a pity if this presentation should remain isolated and not be repeated in the near future. This actress has a great deal to impart to a hesitating and compromising generation now occupying a considerable part of the Swedish stage. She would be able to inject an edifying, leading, and benevolent spirit to counteract in some degree that ism of academy that has already started to infect the Swedish theaters and threaten to grow still larger. It is not any theatrical high school that is needed, as there is already enough of that sorrowful and mechanical correctness, learnt by heart, and which possesses no animation. What the Swedish theater is most in need of is a leader, endowed with a conscience along craftsmanship lines and able to inject an invigorating spirit. Needed too, are a few older representatives of the stage able to create a hearty, pleasant and fearless devotion to the drama among the present generation.

## MRS. CAMPBELL IN "MADAME SAND"

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Madame Sand," a comedy in three acts by Philip Moeller, presented at the Duke of York's Theater, London. The cast: Rosalie, Mrs. Campbell; Mignon O'Doherty, Madame de Musset; Hilda Wright, Paul de Musset; Felix Aylmer, Casimir Duvault; G. W. Wray, Buloz; Henry Heine, Celler; Alfred de Musset; Basil Rathbone, George Sand; Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Doctor Pagello; Hubert Harben, Lucrèce Violente; Florence Sanderson, Franz Lutz; Hector Abbas, Frederic Chopin; Ivan Samson, LONDON, England.—The "law of the attraction of opposites" seems to have peculiar force in the theater. Plays dealing with the sceptical eighteenth century, the "age of prose and reason," were very popular in the romantic nineteenth. Each age sees those that preceded it through its own glasses, so that the nineteenth century saw the eighteenth without its cynicism and brutality, under a rosy light of refined sentimentality. We, on the other hand, turn a rational and critical eye on the raptures of the romantics; and to do that is to satirize them, for romanticism—at least that extreme form of it which flourished at Paris in the 1830's—can only be treated quite seriously when taken at its own valuation, romantically.

Mr. Moeller's play can hardly be described as satire, for there is no touch of ill nature in it, but it comes very near to being burlesque. How far this was the author's original intention is not quite clear, but it is undeniably Mrs. Patrick Campbell's interpretation, and Mrs. Campbell has taken very complete possession of the play. There is plenty of comedy in it in any case, but there are also many emotional moments which might conceivably have been taken at their face value. Mrs. Campbell, however, prefers to render them in an exaggerated and high-falutin' way, and then, by a quick change of tone, to dispel the momentarily charged atmosphere in a breeze of laughter. Undoubtedly she is wise. For while "Madame Sand" is hardly of mettle to stand more solemn treatment, as played at the Duke of York's Theater it is very amusing.

Nor can it justly be condemned, by those careful of the dignity of the famous, as a mere travesty. To the extravagance of their lives, to the highly emotional temper in which they passed their days, the confessions of these strange and gifted people bear witness. Since their lives, like every one's, must have been full of the ordinary, prosaic needs and incidents of existence, their transitions from sublimity to pathos must have been almost as frequent and abrupt as Mr. Moeller and Mrs. Campbell have imagined them. George Sand cannot have been altogether different from Mrs. Campbell's impersonation of her; Mr. Basil Rathbone's alternations between languor and excited gaiety are certainly not belied by what we know of the real Alfred de Musset; one hopes that Heine's epigrams were not always quite so obvious as those which Mr. Moeller has put into his mouth, and that Liszt was rather less ridiculous than Mr. Hector Abbas makes him appear; but Mr. Ivan Samson's impersonation of Chopin's answers pretty closely to one's idea of the composer of the Nocturnes.

Whether, if one had not known it beforehand, one would have guessed that all these characters were men and women of genius—some of them very great artists indeed—is matter for considerable doubt. But, after all, it is quite possible to meet a man of genius in real life and to be utterly unaware that he is anything more than an ordinary person. Mr. Moeller's pictures of genius at home are at any rate entertaining.

## DRAMATIC POEM BY JULES ROMAINS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Jules Romains is regarded by many French lovers of literature as one of the most brilliant of the younger men. Certainly he is a true poet and whether he writes in verse or in prose his work is alive with imagery and rich with original thought. Whether he would succeed so well as a dramatist was to be doubted. No ordinary theater would have produced the present play, but the Vieux-Colombier, which has a special audience, made the experiment. Mr. Romains has been instantly hailed by many admirers as the producer of a real masterpiece.

Such an opinion is surely exaggerated. "Cromedeyre-Le-Viel" is a poem of a certain beauty. It is a rugged lyricism, the pungent perfume of the soil, and one admires the exquisite art of a man who knows how to choose his words. It is in its way a superb chant, though it chants material things. What it is not, is drama, although the story has a kinship with the legend of the Sabine women.

It is always interesting to have the honest and sincere work of a poet even though one cannot accept his ideas, and Jules Romains has composed an essay in symbolism which will doubtless repay study when it appears in book form. Mr. Romains, it must be confessed, gives too often the impression of forcing his style. He is greatly indebted to Paul Claudel, who is certainly the most noteworthy of French writers who affect a mysticism and who endeavor to suggest a sense that it is not always possible to define.

An attempt is being made to introduce blank verse into the French theater. It is in blank verse that Jules Romains has written. Certainly the French tongue does not lend itself to this innovation. The wonderful effects that can be obtained by the masters of the mighty line who employ the English language, the great sonorous syllables, are noticeably absent in this experiment. The genius of the French tongue seems to demand rhymes.

Of the acting there is little to say. It is competent, and that is all that can be demanded as a right. It is not, however, particularly distinguished. Copeau himself is the principal interpreter and he has mounted the piece with his customary simplicity. The scene is a little too bare, a little too triste. With all its faults, however, this theater is doing a brave work, and is at this moment by far the most interesting, because of the most artistic and serious, of all the Paris theaters. It is giving hospitality to the young writers, to those who by their matter or by their manner would not be acceptable to the ordinary commercial theater; and even when these young writers are mistaken they are nevertheless more interesting than those who regularly turn out a play according to pattern which will be exploited in a purely business way. The repertoire of the little house has now grown to considerable proportions and no one who desires to understand modern French literary tendencies can afford to neglect the Vieux-Colombier. In a comparatively few months it has solidly established an unique reputation.

## "THE TENTS OF THE ARABS" IN DUBLIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"The Tents of the Arabs," by Lord Dunsany, at the Abbey Theater, Dublin. The cast: The King, F. J. McCormick; Bel-Narb, T. Quinn; Aob, Barry Fitzgerald; The Chamberlain, Eric Gorman; Zabra, Hubert McGuire; Enzarza, Cathleen Murphy.

DUBLIN, Ireland.—No matter how old a story is, Western people are usually prepared to accept it again if it be given the glamour of an Eastern setting. Such is the case with "The Tents of the Arabs" by Lord Dunsany, which was presented recently at the Abbey Theater, Dublin. All people are familiar with tales of kings who would escape the responsibilities of royalties, and who would cast their crowns from them. Stories of beggars who would be kings are no fewer. Lord Dunsany, however, has treated his story with great charm, and the dialogue put into the mouths of his characters makes them alive, and holds the audience.

The curtain rises on two camel drivers, shortly about to start upon their journey across the desert; one of them, Bel-Narb, complains unceasingly of his lot as a camel driver. He is like the King in looks and build, and longs for the chance to impersonate the King, if only for a short time. He longs for ease and for power over his fellow men. His companion, Aob, is a more contented man, more or less ready to take what fortune or chance offers without stirring himself too much. It is, however, nearing the time to set out upon their travels, so they depart to prepare themselves for the start. But the King is an unhappy man, and neither of them. He has known for five weary years what are the troubles with which a royal back is saddled. He would sacrifice everything for peace. He decides, much against the wishes of his advisers, to leave the kingdom for one year and to journey to Mecca. The ministers assent, but secretly plan to instruct the King's guard to lose the camel track in the desert, and to come back as if by chance after a few days' wandering.

The King, however, forestalls them and makes his way disguised to where the tinkling of the bells and the calls of the camel drivers proclaim that the procession is, on the point of starting.

A year has passed. We are again before the gates of the city of Belanna. The King has found his happiness in peace, and in the love of a gypsy woman. He is not anxious to shoulder again the cares of a state; nevertheless, he has given his word to be back in this place at the end of his year. If he and Enzarza must part, they have at least the memory of that happy year. Before he can disclose himself, however, Bel-Narb comes forward and declares himself to be the King. His likeness to the King deceives the ministers, and he is accepted; and thus the King is enabled to return with his gypsy woman to his beloved desert.

It is a simple story, but ably and beautifully told, and that is surely enough. The setting was pleasing, and the acting good, especially that of Mr. F. J. McCormick as the King.

## WILLARD MACK'S NEW MELODRAMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

"Poker Ranch," a melodrama of southern California, by Willard Mack; presented by Wellman and Sinnott at the Olympic Theater, Chicago, beginning May 20, 1920. The cast: "Tony" Trainor, Clara Joel; "Jim" Trainor, Karl L. Way; Phil Yeager, Lester Chambers; Sheriff "Tod" Wilson, Louis Hendricks; "Mike" McKenzie, Ben Hendricks; Ysobel, Adda Gleason; Nocka, T. Tomamoto; Fred Dalton, Yario; Fred Dalton, Yario; Duke Bainbridge, Salonia Basse; Bud Jenks, E. St. John Kennedy.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—"Poker Ranch," after nearly succumbing to the lack of attendance arising from the coming of summer weather, suddenly showed an improvement, and Miss Joel's first starring venture now bids fair to run continuously until such time as it shall be called to Broadway. Recently Karl L. Way joined the cast to play the rôle of Jim Trainor, replacing William Boyd, who had the part when the play opened.

Willard Mack has written here what is obviously a melodrama, but has taken as much care to surround his story with the atmosphere of southern California as he did previously with the Canadian Northwest in "Tiger Rose." The flowers bloom, the birds chirp, the crops ripen, the Mexicans sing to the thrumming of guitars in the distance, with the result that what might otherwise be a bald statement of intrigue and misdeeds takes on a very reasonable degree of charm.

Jim and Tony Trainor are running a ranch in the Santa Ynez foothills with a degree of financial success that permits them to own the best known of all small automobiles and to have a comfortable bank balance over expenditures at the end of the season. They have a neighbor, Phil Yeager, undeniably a bad lot, though they are the last to learn just how "low down" he is. He corrupts the sheriff for purposes of his own, holding over him the threatened disclosure of a former minor crime; he engineers a discreditable and probably illegal foreclosure of a mortgage against a harmless old Mexican because he wants the view from the said Mexican's property; he tempts Jim to gamble far beyond his financial depth; he offends Tony deeply one night.

She orders him out of the house. As he passes out into the moonlit garden, a shot is heard, then another, and the news comes that Yeager has plotted his last evil deed. The rest of the play is devoted to the discovery of the person who did the shooting, since it has been established that at least half a dozen had been given a reasonable motive. Following the established custom of this order of drama, the least likely one of the group finally admits the act.

The weakness of the play is a surplus of dialogue, since in all properly constructed thrillers of melodrama deeds and not words provide the thrills. Its strength lies in the atmosphere, in the carefully drawn if somewhat obvious characterization, and in several examples of rather good acting.

Miss Joel, who became known through her appearances in "Within the Law" and "Common Clay" brings to her stellar rôle the ability to depict a warm-hearted, sympathetic, humorous, shrewd wife of the household, with just enough capacity for indignation to give a tang to the impersonation. There is some further good acting by Ben Hendricks as a pioneering friend with heart of gold, and by T. Tomamoto, who is excellent as a servant of his own race.

Much care has been given to the setting. The four acts of the play take place in the living room of the ranch house, which has been made a copy of the home of the Jack London, who was a warm personal friend of Mr. Mack. Many of the decorations, coral pieces and curios of various kinds, are said to have been the property of London. The room itself, as well as what can be seen of the outside of the house, was constructed from photographs of the London home.

"The Scourge," a four-act play by Octavus Roy Cohen, was given twenty performances in Brooklyn, New York, during the past week under the stage direction of George Henry Trader, with Donald Gallagher featured in the cast. Miss Caroline Newcombe gave a notable performance as a Negro "mammy," mother of a boy falsely accused of crime. Mr. Gallagher's part is that of a white youth who really is guilty. This youth, because of the pleadings of his mother, refrains for a greater part of the play from confessing. In the last act he is acquitted by a sympathetic jury.

## NEW BENAVENTE DRAMA

Guerrero Madrid Benefit Performance  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—The premier actress of Spain has not been much in her theater during this last season. Other fields of her adventure and experience, to say nothing of her ending popularity, have had attractions for her, and the Teatro Princesa has been left largely to the care of her husband, Fernando Diaz de Mendoza, who generally acts with her, and her two talented sons, who are both of the Princesa Company, which is almost certainly the strongest repertoire company, as it must be called, in the world. All Spanish theatrical reproduction is developed on the lines of the repertoire company, and the results achieved in Madrid would astonish the skeptics who believe that the best is only to be obtained from complete specialization in one play by one company. At the Princesa and other theaters two or three new plays, some of them demanding much study, exertion and skill on the part of the players, may be staged in a week.

Recently Maria Guerrero returned to the Princesa for a season that was all too short, the main object of the return being to take her benefit performance according to the custom of the city. The benefit performance of Maria Guerrero is naturally and justly regarded as the theatrical event of the season, and it could not have been more conspicuously important than it was on this occasion. The best of Madrid society, including the King and Queen, attended the theater and among the many bouquets that were lavished upon the much admired benefactor was one from the King. Not only that, but between the acts Don Alfonso, unattended, left his box and proceeded to the "saloncilla," as it is called, or reception room in which it is the custom of the actor and actress to meet their guests during intervals, and before and after performances.

## Congratulated by the King

On this occasion Maria Guerrero was receiving chiefly her lady friends and their congratulations, and the King tapped at the door. Fernanda Diaz de Mendoza opened it, and in the dim light did not recognize the visitor, who asked "May an admirer offer his congratulations to Maria?" The husband called the wife, who came to the door of the saloncilla, and there was greatly astonished and gratified to receive the good wishes of the sovereign. Later in the evening the Queen called the actress to her box and bestowed a royal order upon her, signing the grant with her own name and making it out to "A la excelentissima señora condesa de Balazote," for Mendoza and Guerrero are of titled family, though they never use their titles.

Maria Guerrero on this famous occasion elected to stage a new drama by Jacinto Benavente, and thus the occasion was doubly interesting and important. Margarita Xirgu also produced a new Benavente play for her benefit, and thus the leading Spanish playwright finds his full recognition. His productivity is amazing, and in this respect he is maintaining to the fullest extent the traditions of the Spanish play writers of the great times of the past. This is the eightieth play of one kind and another, exclusive of zarzuelas, that Benavente has composed.

## New Benavente Drama

This drama that Maria Guerrero played for her benefit, "Una Pobre Mujer," shows Benavente steadily progressing upon a new line which began with "Una Señora," his previous work. Both are three-act dramas, both are somber to a degree. The old irony and satire of the author, which played lightly upon the scenes of such comedies of his early stage as "Las Rosas de Otoño," has now given place to something deeper, more profound, more tragic. Benavente does not become any more of an optimist or a believer in human justice, as time passes.

"Una Pobre Mujer" is not only ironical, keenly, harshly satirical upon the way of life in the world today; it is intensely bitter. We have the heroine, Fermina, in domestic service and dismissed on suspicion of stealing jewels belonging to the mistress of the house. It is discovered immediately afterward that the suspicion was unfounded, the master of the house as a matter of fact being responsible, but this made no difference. They agreed that probably the woman deserved dismissal anyhow. Home she goes to the squalid room tenanted by herself and her daughter, and here sorrow and misfortune follow fast upon each other until, in the closing scene, the daughter wonders bitterly what is the use of it all.

The acting was superb, but the interest centers round two women. Maria Guerrero as Fermina rose to the play's full intensity. Her shriek of despair, "Hija mía!" is a thing that will hang in the memory, marking the exact character of the drama. Diaz de Artigas as the daughter, Carman, was also admirable and deepened one's belief that here is another Spanish actress of the finest quality.

## THEATRICAL NOTES

Miss Vesta Tilley has said her farewell to the stage from the platform of the London Coliseum to a crowded and enthusiastic house. "Jolly good luck to the girl who loves a soldier!"

was sung by Miss Tilley in the khaki uniform of a British soldier. The song was received with immense favor and was the signal for the presentation of bouquet after bouquet, passed up from the audience onto the stage. Then Miss Ellen Terry appeared by Miss Tilley's side to support her on an occasion which she was evidently finding trying. Miss Terry declared she would make no speech but immediately contradicted herself by making a very delightful one. She handed Miss Tilley a palm and then it was Miss Tilley's turn to speak. This she did and the curtain went down amid cheers, laughter and a good deal of expression of sentiment.

The summer holidays once over, there should be no dearth of interest in London theater affairs during the few months to follow. Sir James Barrie has contracted to supply a new comedy for Miss Gladys Cooper when she finishes with "My Lady's Dress" and appears at the Playhouse. Mr. Arnold Bennett has arranged to supply Dennis Edie with a new play for the Royal Theatre. Both pieces will, it is to be hoped, appear in the autumn. As will also a comedy by Leo Ditrichstein and the Hattons called "The Great Lover," to be produced at the Shaftesbury Theater. For the rôle of the Russian actor, Maurice Moscovitch, has been engaged. So far this great artist has delighted London audiences in two characters of widely different appeal. The list of lady actor-managers is to be lengthened when Miss Iris Hoey takes up control of the Duke of York's Theater.

Henry Miller and George C. Tyler are to present Miss Patricia Collinge in New York City this autumn in "Just Suppose," a comedy by A. E. Thomas.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH DRAMA COURSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—University of Utah students for the past two years have successfully operated a little theater in the heart of the business district of Salt Lake City, and have competed for the adult patronage for support against the regular theaters of the municipality.

When the idea of a little theater for the university was considered, it was also thought fitting and proper that the first humble temple of drama in the far west should be restored, beautified and made the home of the renaissances of the theater in the mountains of the Rockies. For years this structure was known throughout the west as Social Hall. It was the first theater built west of the Missouri River. The little show house is today known as the Varsity Players Social Hall. The building now stands in the middle of Social Hall Avenue, facing State Street, raised on a dais of grass and shrubs, and hedged in on all sides by the more modern constructed buildings.

Little was altered in the interior of the Social Hall Theater when the college thespians took possession. There still remain the walls, measuring several feet in thickness, the soft gray interior and the curtains to match. The old-time chandeliers have surrendered and in place of candles, electric lights of course now hold sway.

Professional actors have been associated with the students in presenting and rendering the plays given in the little theater. The first year, Maurice Browne and Ellen Van Volkenburg, directors of the Chicago Little Theater, were brought to Salt Lake City, and were associated with the dramatic department of the school in directing, acting and teaching. During the year just completed, Miss Edith Barlow, Terrey McKenny and David Lindley have assisted as professionals. Plays are given every other week, during the college year.

Prof. Maude May Babcock is in charge of the dramatic department and supervises the work of the little theater. The university is privileged in having such a professor associated with the institution. Miss Babcock has had long years of experience in teaching, in acting and in directing amateurs and professionals. She studied in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, under such masters as Alfred Ayres and Steele Mackaye. She spent a year in Italy, France and Germany and two years ago, while in New York City, was associated with the Washington Square Players. During the coming summer she will take full charge of the dramatic department of the University of Wisconsin.

In speaking of the work Miss Babcock says: "The purpose of the course in dramatic art at the University of Utah is to give the student a general knowledge of the technique of the

THEATRICAL  
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VANCOUVER, B. C., July 13  
REVELSTOCK, B. C., July 16

drama, approaching it by such literary and historical courses as cannot be found in private, specialized schools, but only in larger educational systems. The technical training will be most severe but always the intention is to provide full knowledge rather than a highly specialized practice. The student spends his first three years in learning correct speech, how to manage his body and voice and acquiring the rudiments of stage technique. In the fourth year we plan to permit the student to attempt more daring experiment, to allow him some personal specialization. We do not know what the student may make of himself, actor, writer, critic, manager, director or scene painter. We are not vitally concerned with that question, having before us the task of sending him out with some orderly knowledge of his craft."

## "WITHIN THE LAW" REVIVED IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Within the Law," drama by Bayard Veller, revived at the Kingsway Theater, London.

LONDON, England.—In the revival of Mr. Veller's melodrama, every other feature was put into the shade by the acting of Miss Edith Goddall. She was well supported, particularly by Mr. Clarence Blakiston, who played the great shopkeeper with dignity and with, at the end, a soundly rendered touch of pathos; by Mr. Harold Anstruther as a smooth-tongued, conciliatory lawyer; by Mr. Dennis Wyndham as a sentimental burglar; by Mr. Hubert Woodward as a peculiarly unattractive private detective and Mr. Clifton Anderson as a smug chief inspector from Scotland Yard; and, above all, by Miss Marjorie Day, the warm-hearted cockney girl with a wonderful fine-lady manner for use on appropriate occasions. Time and again Miss Day brought down the house, and with obvious reluctance on her part but with a just appreciation as well as generosity on Miss Goddall's, she was led on to the stage to share in the reiterated final applause.

But, when all is said, it was Miss Goddall's evening. It would be easy enough to find faults in the play, to point to improbabilities if not to absurdities; but it certainly gave Miss Goddall some fine opportunities, and she took them magnificently. In her quietest moments, and to be very quiet is one of her gifts, one is conscious of a conserved energy. Tense or nonchalant, provocative or passionate, desperate or defiant, she uses all her powers to get the full artistic value of the moment. She is not Miss Goddall as a given character, she is that character. Perhaps that is why she is not so well-known as certain other actresses, who are always themselves on the stage, subordinating their parts to their personalities instead of their personalities to their parts. Miss Goddall is more fluid. She could play almost any part. Her touch for comedy is exquisitely light; her power for tragedy is superb.

## THEATRICAL BOSTON

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Klan & Erlanger, Managing Directors  
Eves. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) Sat. 2:10  
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BEST SEATS \$2  
Geo. M. Cohan's Comedians

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NORA BAYES THEATRE  
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One of the Season's Biggest Musical Hits  
BOOTH Theatre, 44th W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30  
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Eves. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.  
ALL STAR REVIVAL OF

FLORODORA  
48th St. Thea. E. of B'way, Eves. 8:30  
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A Romance of the Big Woods

THE STORM  
With HELEN MacKELLAR

GEORGE COHAN Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.  
SAM H. HARRIS presents  
WILLIAM

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One of the Funniest Farces Ever Written  
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One of the Most Discussed Plays in America

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Mats. Wed. and Sat. Eves. 8:30  
COHAN & HARRIS W. 42d Eves. 8:30  
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WINS  
SAM H. HARRIS presents  
THE MUSICAL COMEDY SENSATION  
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Seats Selling 5 Weeks Ahead  
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Mats. Thursday and Saturday, 2:30

BLANCHE BATES  
and HENRY MILLER  
"THE FAMOUS MRS. FAIR"



## THE HOME FORUM

## Scott and the Highland Boat Song

"Dear Miss Edgeworth, I have just received your kind note, just when I had persuaded myself it was most likely I should see you in person or hear of your arrival. Mr. Alison writes to me you are engaged to dine with him tomorrow, which puts Roslin out of the question for that day, as it might keep you late. On Sunday I hope you will join our family party at five, and on Monday I have asked one or two of the Northern Lights on purpose to meet you. Tomorrow if it is quite agreeable, I will wait on you about twelve, and hope you will permit me to show you some of our improvements."

"I am always,

"Most respectfully yours,

"Walter Scott."

"Postscript—My wife insists I shall add that the Laird of Staffa promised to look in on us this evening at eight or nine, for the purpose of letting us hear one of his clansmen sing some Highland boat-songs and the like, and that if you will come, as the Irish should to the Scotch, without any ceremony, you will hear what is perhaps more curious than mellifluous. The man returns to the isles tomorrow. There are no strangers with us; no party; none but all our own family and two old friends. . . . No dressing to be thought of."

Ten o'clock struck as I read the note. . . . we were not fit to be seen; but I thought it right to accept "Walter Scott's" cordial invitation; sent for a hackney coach, and just as we were, without dressing, went. As the coach stopped, we saw the hall lighted, and the moment the door opened, heard the joyous sounds of loud singing. Three servants—"The Miss Edgeworths" sounded from hall to landing-place, and as I paused for a moment in the ante-room, I heard the first sound of Walter Scott's voice—"The Miss Edgeworths come."

The room was lighted by only one globe lamp. A circle were singing loud and beating time—all stopped in an instant, and Walter Scott in the most cordial and courteous manner stepped forward to welcome us: "Miss Edgeworth, this is so kind of you!" My first impression was, that he was neither so large, nor so heavy in appearance as I had been led to expect by description, prints, bust, and picture. . . . his countenance, even by the uncertain light in which I first saw it, pleased me much, benevolent and full of genius, without the slightest effort of expression; delightfully natural, as if he did not know he was Walter Scott or the Great Unknown of the North, as if he only thought of making others happy. After naming to us "Lady Scott, Staffa, my daughter Lockhart, Sophia, another daughter, Anne, my son, my son-in-law Lockhart," just in the broken circle as they then stood, and showing me that only his family and two friends, Mr. Clark and Mr. Sharpe, were present, he sat down for a minute beside me on a low sofa, and on my saying, "Do not let us interrupt what was going on," he immediately rose and begged Staffa to bid his boatmen strike up again. "Will you then join in the circle with us?" he put the end of a silk handkerchief into my hand, and others into my sisters'; they held by these handkerchiefs all in their circle again, and the boatman began to pour out a Gaelic song, to which they all stamped in time and repeated the chorus which, as far as I could hear, sounded like "At am Vann! At am Vann!" frequently repeated with prodigious enthusiasm. In another I could make out no intelligible sound but "Bar! bar! bar!" But the boatman . . . sung and stamped, and shook the handkerchief on each side, and the circle imitated.

Lady Scott is so exactly what I had heard her described, that it seemed as if we had seen her before. She must have been very handsome—French dark large eyes; civil and good-natured. Supper at a round table, a family supper, with attention to us, just sufficient and no more. The impression left on my mind this night was, that Walter Scott is one of the best-bred men I ever saw, with all the exquisite politeness which he knows so well how to describe, which is of no particular school or country, but which is of all countries, the politeness which arises from good and quick sense and feeling, which seems to know by instinct the character of others, to see what will please, and put all his guests at their ease. As I sat beside him at supper, I could not believe he was a stranger, and forgot he was a great man. Mr. Lockhart is very handsome, quite unlike his picture in Peter's Letters.

When we wakened in the morning, the whole scene of the preceding night seemed like a dream; however, at twelve came the real Lady Scott, and we called for Scott at the Parliament House, who came out of the Courts with joyous face as if he had nothing on earth to do or to think of, but to show us Edinburgh. Seemingly to enjoy it all as much as we could, he carried us to Parliament House—Advocate's Library, Castle, and Holyrood House. His conversation all the time better than anything we could see, full of a-propos anecdote, historic, serious or comic, just as occasion called for it. From "The Life and Letters of Maria Edgeworth," edited by Augustus J. C. Hare.

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The Adelphi, from the river, London

## The Adelphi

The designation of Adelphi, as applied to the estate just east of Charing Cross, is a very unfortunate one, tending, as it does, to wipe out anything connected with the place prior to the advent of the brothers Adam in the middle of the eighteenth century; whereas its more recent history will not bear any comparison in point of view of interest with the associations in which it is so rich, of a far earlier period.

The ground lying between what is today Charing Cross Station and the Hotel Cecil was in medieval times occupied by two famous houses, Durham House, and Norwich House, the "inns" of two powerful churchmen. Indeed, with two exceptions, all the fine houses on the banks of the Thames between the Temple and Westminster were inhabited by churchmen. Very splendid some of these houses were, with spacious gardens, fair to look at with their lawns and trees, reaching down to the water's edge. Access to them was gained by landing stairs which led to a water gate and this, as in Venice, opened directly into the house.

The Thames was really a silver river then and it was the main highway, too, the Strand being merely a back lane and frequently quite impassable. So the situation was convenient for attendance at Court as the Royal Palace was successively at the Tower, Westminster and Whitehall. Next to Norwich House on the west was Scotland (where the kings of Scotland stayed when they came to London to do homage for their fiefs in Northumberland and Durham) then York House and then Westminster. On the east of Durham House was the Savoy Palace and beyond that the "inns" of the bishops of Worcester, Coventry, Lichfield, Llandaff, Chester, Bath and Wells, Exeter, and then the Temple.

Anne Bolern and her parents were at Durham House in 1528 and shortly afterward, when Henry VIII took forcible possession of York House, which he renamed Whitehall, the bishop of Norwich exchanged Norwich House with the Archbishop for certain lands in Norfolk. It was now called York House, which name it retained to the end, but was not much longer church property. When the state seized the church lands all these riverside houses were bestowed on one or other of the King's favorites, who pulled them down and built fine mansions for themselves, the names surviving in the streets which have arisen from their respective sites.

In 1584 Queen Elizabeth presented Durham House to Sir Walter Raleigh, whose town residence it was from 1584-1604. "Durham House was a noble palace," writes Aubrey, "after he (Raleigh) came to his greatness he lived there or in some apartment of it. I well remember his study, which was a little turret that looked into and over the Thames and had the prospect in the world, and which not only refreshes the eyesight, but cheers the spirit, and (to speak my mind) I believe enlarges an ingenious man's thoughts." We can imagine that view. The noble head of the river (now so

hidden by the railway bridge) and beyond, fair gardens and meadows, the landscape stretching away to the Surrey hills in the distance. We know how Raleigh observed several times that Lord Cobham, after paying him a visit, was rowed past his own mansion at Blackfriars, and taken across the river to St. Saviour's, which fact he reported to the Council. There was another great man who also loved that view, Sir Francis Bacon, who was born and spent his childhood next door at York House, which was the residence of several chancellors, and among others of his father Sir Nicholas Bacon. During his tenancy of Durham House Raleigh had as neighbors there Sir John Pickering and Lord Ellesmere.

On the site of York House are George, Villiers, and Duke streets. The Strand front of Durham House is occupied by the old premises of Messrs. Coutts' Bank and the streets and Terrace of the Adelphi cover the rest of the site.

The central house of the Terrace is where Garrick spent seven years and where he entertained so many distinguished people. We can see Johnson and Boswell standing before the house looking out over the river, for there was no Embankment then, and talking of their "Little Davy." John Evelyn lived for a time in Villiers Street. Peter the Great stayed at the house at the southwest corner of Buckingham Street, and at the one at the opposite corner Pepys lived, and later William Etty. It has been rebuilt now, but in the old rooms two generations of artists used to assemble. Etty used to say that the view from Lambeth to the Abbey was not unlike Venice. The sunsets seen from these windows were the attraction. Probably Constable, who was a frequent visitor, studied his "Waterloo Bridge" from here. Among Etty's bridges were Fuseli, Flaxman, Constable, Turner, MacIise, and Dyce. If association with great people can render any prospect famous, surely the fame of this one ought to endure.

## A Sea of Sparkling Diadems

The shrill winds whistled through the night;  
The great drifts eddied here and there  
And buried deep and out of sight  
My well-trimmed walks and gardens fair.

And now I look across the snows—  
A sea of sparkling diadems,  
A garden white, wherein there glows  
A myriad of precious gems.

The dreary plain must stretch away  
Beyond the borders of my plot,  
And yet it shimmers back today  
As dazzling white as Camelot.

There, where the drifts in billows swell,  
And border line with border blends,  
I know and yet I cannot tell  
Where waste begins and garden ends.

—Ralph E. McMillin.

## Counterfeits

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
THE word counterfeit is derived from the Latin contra, opposite, and facere, to make, or, translated into French, contre and faire, of which the past participle is counterfeit, or in English, counterfeit.

Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer of Christian Science, uses the word counterfeit a number of times in her writings and as is invariably the case in her use of language, with the utmost accuracy. In fact it is necessary for one seeking the true import of her message to humanity, to be sure that the original and purest meanings of words used by her are understood.

Now the word counterfeit is a peculiarly easy one to misunderstand when the analogy of material counterfeit objects is employed. The difficulty with all human analogies is that relative is being compared to relative and there is always a flaw in the premise, but unless one is hopelessly literal-minded, spiritual meanings may be indicated by a proper use of analogy, metaphor, and parable, and all spiritual leaders have used them liberally, knowing that whosoever hath ears to hear will understand. Mrs. Eddy on page 476 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," says, "Mortals are the counterfeit of immortals," and, again, on page 285, "What, then, is the material personality which suffers, sins, and dies? It is not man, the image and likeness of God, but man's counterfeit, the inverted likeness, the unlikeness called sin, sickness, and death." In order to grasp the true significance of these statements it is necessary that the word counterfeit be not misunderstood, lest the entire passage become perverted from its real meaning, but this is just what happens if one too literally reverts to the analogy of counterfeit dollars or counterfeit works of art and so on, instead of looking to the derivation and exact meaning of the word counterfeit.

In the case of counterfeit money, for instance, there are two actual objects, a silver coin, let us say, and a coin of baser metal which resembles the other more or less closely and which it is intended shall be accepted as equivalent to it in value. An unthinking comparison of immortals and mortals, or man and man's counterfeit, to the two coins is misleading, if one visualizes a mortal as an actual and distinct entity resembling the original, as a spurious coin resembles the good one. But a better understanding of what, even in the case of money, is the real sense of counterfeit dissolves the difficulty, for it is value that is involved and not metal objects. The good coin has value, the spurious, no value, but attempts to claim the value belonging to the other and in doing this bears witness to the fact that the good coin has it. If the counterfeit is successful in deceiving, it has a brief pretense to the value which rightfully belongs only to the true money, but the instant its deception is detected it loses even its pretended value, whereas the legal coin continues unimpaired throughout. In short, the genuine coin is characterized by the fact that it is valuable, while the counterfeit, or counterfeit, has no value in itself, but by attempting to appropriate the value of the genuine, it falsely attests to that value.

A counter, or opposite, to the fact of existence is non-existence and not another sort of existence; a counterfeit man is a counterfeit to man, that is, no man at all; a counterfeit mind is no mind—but always it must be remembered that there can be no assumption of a counterfeit unless the true fact, the true Mind, exists. Now a fact (Latin, facere) is that which is made or created, and the only Maker or creator is divine Mind and what it creates is idea, so that the only deduction possible is that divine idea is the only fact, and a counterfeit is the presumed absence of idea, presumed, but not actual, because Mind being infinite, its infinite manifestation leaves no possibility of a vacuum or absence.

Ignorance alone declares that there is a counterfeit, or counterfeit, having actual entity, but the very word ignorance discloses its spurious character. To ignore a fact is but another way of attempting ignorance of it, but since fact, or idea, is infinite and omnipresent, it is manifestly impossible for there to be any ignorance of it, so that even ignorance itself is not a fact; it is but an attempted counterfeit of intelligence, and proves the existence of intelligence by assuming to be its opposite.

It is, of course, self-evident that opposite things cannot both be true, for the opposite of a given fact must be the opposite of true. In other words counterfactuals or counterfactuals are, in the last analysis, witnesses of the true fact which they purport to deny. Recognition of this destroys the claim of the counterfeit as an entity and establishes the aliveness of the omnipotent creator of the universe. In this connection it is interesting to note that the word universe is derived from the Latin unus, one, and verto, to turn, therefore signifying the turning to or depending upon, the one cause for its existence. So that we have universe a synonym for effect, or fact, which is only another spelling, and synonymous with "the created," or, the creature, which is, of course, generic man. Paul in his epistle to Timothy says, "For every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused, if it be received with thanksgiving." Mrs. Eddy puts the same statement in modern phrase with the luminous command, "Let the creature become one with its creator, and mysticism departs, heaven opens,

right reigns, and you have begun to be a Christian Scientist." ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous," pages 253 and 254.)

The study of Christian Science is a process of learning to distinguish between facts and counterfactuals, and this is done by knowing that Mind and its idea is the one and only fact.

## Gifts to an Oxford Student

In the "Letters of Lady Brilliana Harley" to her son at Oxford, published by the Camden Society, we get a glimpse of the home side, of the anxieties of a very careful and tender mother. . . . her provision for his comfort, her little bits of home news, with occasional glimpses of public affairs. . . . He was, of course, also at Magdalen Hall, the only college where such strict Puritans as Sir Robert Harley and Lady Brilliana would have trusted their boy.

The carrier, as Dr. Earle observed, was a great institution: nearly all the letters were sent by him, and seem always to have come safe to hand if something long on the road, but those entrusted to the newly established post by Shrewsbury or Ludlow frequently went astray. By the carrier, too, travelled hampers containing all manner of good things—"biskates," "meath," turkey pie. . . . At the beginning of his residence there seems to have been a doubt whether the hamper was desired, for she writes:—

"Deare Ned, if you would have anything, send me word; or if I thought a cold pye, or such a thing, would be of any pleasure to you, I would send it you. But your father says you care not for it, and Mrs. Pison tells me, when her son was at Oxford, and she sent him such things, he prayed her that she would not." He seems to have set her mind at ease on the subject for next year we read:—

"I have made a pye to send you: it is a kide pye. I beleue you have not that meate ordinarily at Oxford; on halfe of the pye is seasoned with one kind of seasoning, and the other with another. I thinke to send it by this carrier." And in the autumn: "By a safe hand I have sent you a basket of Stoken apples: there are 4 or 5 of another kinde. I hope you will not despise them, coming from a frinde, though they are not to be compared to Oxford apples. In the basket with the apples is 'the Returne of Prayer.' I could not find the place I spake of to your tutor, when he was with me; but since I found it, and have sent the booke to you, that he may see it, and judg a littell of it."

With this tutor she seems to have had a warm friendship; hardly a letter goes without a message to him. One would gather that he was a private tutor or "governor for manners," as he appears to have had so much personal charge of the young man's . . . expenses, and to have travelled down with him when he went home. There are a good many little details as to shirts and "handkerchers." This little extract is quaint:—"I like the stufe for your cloths well; but the cuilor of thos for every day I doo not like so well; but the silke chamlet I like very well, both cuilor and stuf. Let your stoken be allways of the same cuilor of your cloths, and I hope you now weare Spanish leather shouwes. If your tutor does not intend to bye you silke stoken to weare with your silke shute send me word, and I will, if please God, bestow a peare on you." From "Home Life under the Stuarts," by Elizabeth Godfrey.

## Springtime in Rockville

The springtime dropped suddenly upon Rockville, crept up in a night, as it seemed, and filled the town with swollen buds and bursting blossoms and sprinkled an indefinable odor of new life and freshness upon the sweet, cool air of the morning. When I say that spring crept up on Rockville in a night, I speak literally, for it took Miss Jane Perryman by surprise, and those who lived in Rockville in 1848 and remember her bustling ways, her trenchant tongue, and her active charity do not need to be told that spring was a very subtle season if it found Miss Jane unprepared; and yet this particular spring had slipped down from the sun with such surprising quietness. . . . Discovering these things, Miss Jane leant upon her broom a moment and looked first at the budding trees and then at the far blue sky. In a china tree near at hand a mocking bird, stirred by some mysterious impulse of the season, gave a premonitory whistle and then broke forth into a matchless melody; while in the sky a swallow, quivering and twittering, swept swiftly across the field of blue. Before Miss Jane could . . . follow the uncertain flight of the swallow, a yellow butterfly, darting hither and thither as though perplexed with the newness of things, lit upon the wall of the little cottage just where the sun shone brightest and then proceeded with great apparent satisfaction to fold and unfold its wonderful wings, as if by that process it would catch a larger supply of the warmth that seemed to be wasting in the cool shadows that, drifting around this one spot of brightness in wavy successions, made it in some sort an island of sunshine. . . .

Just at that moment a bee, coaxed into the sunlight by the exceeding scariousness of the weather, flittered into the porch and hovered a moment . . . among the unfruitful vines that clambered to the roof of the little cottage. Somehow or other the noise of the bee arrested the attention of Miss Jane. It carried her back to the days when she used to hunt for honey-suckles somewhere on the banks of the Ocoee.—Joel Chandler Harris. (From "The Life of Joel Chandler Harris," by Robert Lemuel Wiggins.)

## Characters in Fiction

Every work of fiction, long or short, depends for its charm and power—as we have already seen—upon one or all of three elements: the characters, plot, and the setting.

Looking at the characters alone, and not, for a moment, at the plot or the setting, is there any difference between the short story and the novel? There is this very obvious difference. If it is a character story at all, the characters must be unique, original enough to catch the eye at once, if his theme is character-development, then that development must be hastened by striking experiences. . . .

And yet it is by no means necessary that the short story should depend upon character drawing for its effect. If its plot be sufficiently entertaining, comical, novel, thrilling, the characters may be the merest lay figures and yet the story remain an admirable work of art. The nature of the short story is such also that both characters and action may be almost without significance, provided the atmosphere—the place and time—the background—is artistically portrayed. If the author can discover to us a new corner of the world, or sketch the familiar scene to our heart's desire, or illumine one of the great human occupations, as war, or commerce, or industry, he has it in his power, though this means alone, to give us fullest satisfaction.

In the brief tale, then, he may be didactic without wearying his audience. "This is not a tale exactly. It is a tract," are the opening words of one of Mr. Kipling's stories, and the tale is no worse—and, likewise, it is true, no better—for its profession of a moral purpose.

Furthermore the story writer has his advantage over the novelist that he can pose problems without answering them. We may make what we can of them; it is nothing to him. He poses his grim problem with surpassing skill, and that is all.

The brief tale demands, of one who would reach the foremost skill in it, two or three qualities that are really very rare.

It calls for visual imagination of a high order; the power to see the object; to penetrate to its essential nature; to select the one characteristic trait by which it may be represented. Study the descriptive epithets in Stevenson's short stories. How they bring down the object! No adjective that does not paint a picture or record a judgment!

An imagination that penetrates to the very heart of the matter; a verbal magic that re-creates for us what the imagination has seen—these are the tests of the tale-teller's genius. . . . Bliss Perry.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### General Smuts' Appeal

ALTHOUGH General Smuts' recent appeal to General Hertzog to join with him in an effort to secure a much needed political peace in South Africa, has apparently failed of its purpose, no one acquainted with the actual situation can believe, for a moment, that the failure is more than temporary. General Smuts put the matter to the Opposition leader quite plainly. The public, he pointed out, had not, at the last election, spoken with a clear and decisive voice, and had not given to any of the political parties a majority. It was, however, necessary, in spite of this indecision in the voice of the people, that the administration of the country should be carried on. How best, the South African Premier asked, could this be done? In his opinion, by forming a temporary, interim government from all the four parties sent to Parliament by the people. Such a government would conduct the legislation and the administration of the country on broad national lines, and would fulfill "a very useful function at the present juncture in the history of South Africa."

For General Smuts is strongly of opinion that the people of South Africa are weary of political division and greatly desirous of political rest, of the cessation of hostilities, "even though it be only an armistice in the political arena." He feels that party division and contention have gone altogether too far, and that the right reading of the result of the recent elections is that the people have "called a halt"; that government without cooperation is, in a word, no longer possible. And so General Smuts makes his appeal. "Let us give the people a rest," he says, "so that their minds may have the chance of calming down. Let the grass grow over the battle field, and let political strife, later on, be renewed in a newer, softer spirit, and range over less dangerous subjects than those over which we, in recent days, have been so sharply divided."

In taking this attitude, General Smuts is, of course, simply acting in faithful accord with the ideals for which he has stood for so long. For General Smuts is, indeed, an idealist, and an idealist of the true kind, that is to say, one who is forever seeking to put his ideals into practice. During the long-drawn-out years of the war, it was, again and again, the South African Premier who, by some faithful reminder of the ideals for which the Allies were fighting, roused the people in the most effective way to fresh effort, and it was the South African Premier who, during the months of discussion between the armistice and the signing of the treaty with Germany, was ever foremost in the struggle to prevent the reinstatement of the old diplomacy.

The fact that this struggle fell so far short of success did not for a moment dishearten General Smuts, or cause him to lose faith in his ideals, which he elaborated so fully in his contribution to the covenant of the League of Nations. On the contrary, he remained quite faithful to them, and it was this faithfulness which enabled him to sign the peace with Germany, under protest, and yet retain his hopes for the future quite undimmed. He did not hesitate to say what he thought about it all. In his memorable farewell address to the British people, as he left for South Africa, about a year ago, General Smuts declared frankly that, in his opinion, the Treaty with Germany could not bring about "a lasting appeasement of the nations," and yet, he insisted, it was their duty to go forward with a great hope, for they still held secure the assurance of the grand fundamental gain of the war, "the victory of the spiritual, of the moral over the material factors of life."

Now General Smuts carried these ideals back with him to South Africa, and when, shortly after his arrival, he was called upon to assume office as Premier of the Union, he at once brought to bear upon one of the most troubled of political situations those ideas of the larger view and the more fundamental unity which he had so faithfully urged in Paris and elsewhere.

But the preaching of an ideal, with General Smuts, is ever followed by a practical exposition of how best, in his opinion, it may be put into practice. What he preached in Paris found expression in the covenant of the League of Nations; what he preached in South Africa, shortly after his assumption of the premiership, he embodied in the famous concrete proposals which he laid before the South African Parliament in the early days of the present year. It will be remembered that he asked, on that occasion, for the recognition of three fundamental positions: a full and frank acceptance of the British connection; an honest, whole-hearted cooperation between the white races; and an acknowledgment by all parties that the great task before the people of South Africa was no longer racial, but industrial.

And so, today, when General Smuts appeals once again for cooperation for a patriotic recognition of the claims of a common country, he is simply carrying out the view which he has always advocated. It is really of very little importance that, for the present, he has apparently failed, that General Hertzog has refused his overtures. General Smuts is probably quite unerring in his judgment when he insists that the people themselves are beginning to awake to the futility of these extreme party differences and are already groping their way toward a large concept of what should be required of their representatives. "I have taken note with deep regret of your letter of the 26th inst., wherein you disapprove of my proposal for cooperation between the parliamentary parties. The more I have considered the matter, the clearer it has become to me that my proposal not only forms a workable, but, as far as I can see, the only workable basis of cooperation." So General Smuts replied to General Hertzog's letter declining his proposals, and there the matter rests, for the moment. It is only for the moment, however. The ideal in which General

Smuts has put his faith is quite assured of success in the long run, and General Smuts' strength undoubtedly lies in the fact that he is quite assured that this is the case.

### Waiting for a Sugar Price

A NEWS item that figured inconspicuously in the press dispatches from Havana, Cuba, under date of June 30, gives some idea of how Cuban sugar operators are learning up-to-date methods with respect to profiteering. The item described the cane growers, sugar mill owners, and brokers getting together, and agreeing amongst themselves to withdraw from the market all offers for the sale of sugar, and to sell none, except through the medium of a committee of twelve, selected to act as the exclusive selling agency, of all those represented at the meeting. When it is understood that those present claimed to control the sale of 2,180,000 sacks of sugar, and that only 1,740,000 sacks are believed to be in existence outside of this control, the fact that the men attending this meeting pledged themselves to withhold their sugar from the market until they shall be able to get 24 cents a pound for it, becomes a very interesting matter. There is no intimation that the sugar men of Cuba are not receiving for their product enough to pay them well for it at the present time. The inference is clear, then, that their pledge simply means that they believe the situation is ripe for exacting a higher toll from the people who have to have what they produce, and they are deliberately shaping things to get all they can for themselves. Of course they mean to bring the owners of those other 1,740,000 sacks into their pool if they possibly can do so, and the chance that they will succeed is good. For Cuban sugar men have had a wonderful opportunity to learn the rules of the great game of profiteering, of late, and it appears that they are not slow to apply their new knowledge.

There will probably be those who are ready to explain this sort of thing with a deal of technical talk about supply and demand, as if, indeed, the demand for sugar warranted those who have it in action like this of the Cuban producers. But whatever of demand controls any such situation, bears a much closer relation to the activity of the highwaymen of old than it does to the actual economics of the present. In the face of a combination such as that here referred to, the chance for sugar users to get what they need at a price which they can actually afford to pay would seem to be slight indeed. Yet the lesson of the old clothes clubs and the overalls, now worn almost threadbare, to be sure, by repetition, is not to be forgotten in instances such as this. Consumers have always the opportunity to combine and make pledges, practically if not in specific terms. If any considerable proportion of the sugar users who look to Cuba for their supply could be induced to curtail their use of sugar appreciably, and all at the same time, the Cuban conferees might wait a long time before getting rid of the supply which they have agreed to hold until the 24-cent price is obtainable.

For, after all, more sugar is being produced all the time. If the consumption of it can be held up, even to the extent of a slight though definite and simultaneous curtailment on the part of a great number of individuals, the new crop will be just that much nearer to becoming available before the old crop shall have been disposed of. And if, in addition, government authorities that have to do with finance, bring their influence to bear to prevent the extension of credits that might enable such commodities as sugar to be held out of market, on any such plan as that now reported from Havana, the course of the would-be profiteers may not be altogether easy. The shamelessness of those who think they see, in organization, a means of working their will upon the unorganized mass, certainly warrants organization of the mass for its own protection.

### Political Situation in China

ONE of the most interesting features of the Chinese political situation is undoubtedly the way in which, in spite of the apparent ascendancy obtained by the militarist and pro-Japanese parties, these parties, when action is actually called for, are quite unable to carry their schemes through to success. They are able to retard progress, to perpetuate a condition, in the administrative work of the country, at times approaching chaos, but, for months past, whenever China has actually moved, she has moved in the right direction.

The ministry of Gen. Chin Yun-peng, which came to an end recently, was a case in point. When General Chin was called upon to succeed Mr. Kung Hsing-Chan in the premiership, last autumn, it was with the hope that he might be able to reconcile the tremendous differences between the Anfu Party and what may be called the Young Chinese Party. General Chin was known to be free from intense partisanship, and to be actuated by a desire to bring about political unity. It was quickly evident from the new Premier's first actions that he would not hesitate to adopt a courageous policy, if by doing so he could, by any means, attain the end aimed at. Thus, when forming his Cabinet, he did not confine his choice of ministers to the Anfu Party, although that party was in supreme control. He even went so far as to select the best men he could, with little or no reference to party affiliations. As far as possible he avoided, in his choice, the strong partisan. Nevertheless he apparently found himself unable to complete his Cabinet without having recourse to some partisan help, and so, in the end, included three ministers, namely, Mr. Teng, Minister of Communications; Mr. Chu, Minister of Justice, and Mr. Li Shao-hou, Minister of Finance, whose partisan leanings were very strong.

Now the curious political deadlock which has obtained in China, during the past six months, has been largely due to these three men, supported by the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Chen Lu. The method they adopted was exceedingly simple. As recent advices from Peking reported, when they did not agree with a proposed line of action they remained away from the Cabinet meetings, and when additional pressure was needed, they sent in their

resignations, thus forcing the hand of the Premier, who, in the face of the opposition he knew they could arouse against him, saw no prospect of securing approval by Parliament of any new candidates to take their places. The Anfu Party controlled Parliament, and made it abundantly clear to General Chin that it intended to control the Cabinet also.

It was this constant underground opposition to all his proposals and policies, latterly simply because they were his proposals and policies, that in the end brought about General Chin's resignation. Thus, when Japan made her first request for negotiations on the Shantung issue, last January, General Chin had no difficulty in deciding what answer ought to be sent to Tokyo. Neither had he any difficulty in securing support from his Cabinet for his policy. The four Anfu members, however, were determined that General Chin should not be allowed to get the credit which a quick, decisive refusal to negotiate would undoubtedly have brought him. Hence, the reply was held up by the Anfu members of the Cabinet, on one pretext or another, week after week and month after month, until at length, in the middle of May, General Chin resigned. Within a few days the note of refusal was dispatched to Tokyo. It was all the most outrageous party politics, of course. Nevertheless, China did refuse, and this very fact, when the actual situation is appreciated, is full of hope for the future. Already, in China, there is a solid body of public opinion, ever growing stronger and more articulate, which no political party can ultimately withstand.

### Camping Out in Britain

Two circumstances, not, at first sight, in any way connected, are tending to afford a great popularity to camping out as an expedient for the holiday maker in Great Britain. These two circumstances are the housing shortage and the enormous increase in the available supply of motor cars. During a great part of the war the motor car, as a pleasure vehicle, was practically extinct in Britain. As soon, therefore, as the embargo was raised, and the manufacture of motor cars, in any quantities, became once again possible, the country found itself called upon to readopt this great world development in transport at a point some three or four years ahead of its last previous experience. All the possibilities and inventions of those three or four years were suddenly tumbled out on to the public market, with the result that, this year, there appears to be small likelihood of there being house and hotel accommodation sufficient in rural England to meet the demands of those who decide to take a motor holiday.

The inevitable solution, however, has already been found in the motor caravan. Light, inexpensive, easily put together and taken apart, supplied with every kind of comfort and convenience, from a coal fire to a glazed window, the very latest thing in the way of caravans can be attached to any motor car, and towed with the greatest ease, even with the aid only of a low-powered machine. Then the Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland has a list, which it supplies to members, of some 500 official sites where a fixed charge is made. Or the holiday maker, be he a member or not, may take his own way and choose his own site, following the open road wherever and whenever fancy leads him.

"After meeting the initial expense of the caravan and the tents," declares a recent account of the matter, "holidays could be enjoyed amidst the choicest scenery at the expense of petrol and car depreciation only." The prospect is certainly attractive.

### Candidates of Old Campaigns

THE United States convention system of nominating candidates for the presidency allows the presentation of the names of many estimable gentlemen who are very little known to the world. To be mentioned for the presidency is to achieve an honor which is worthy of at least a phrase in "Who's Who in America"; but if there were to be a society of those so mentioned it could easily have a very large membership. The student of history, comparing the balloting in conventions today with the accounts of older campaigns, finds much to think about. How strange seem today the names of some men who were ardently supported for the presidency only a few years ago. One wonders if they were ever seriously considered; and yet the writers of history tell us that some of them were among the chief pre-convention candidates. All this may well be especially interesting at a time like the present, when the selection of nominees has been made from a particularly large field.

Suppose a man or woman, in order to qualify as a voter today, had to give some information about Benjamin H. Bristow, Horace Boies, or Jeremiah M. Rusk! Yet for many a ballot Mr. Bristow had more than a hundred votes in the Republican convention which met at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1876. As Secretary of the Treasury, he had prosecuted the notorious "Whisky Ring" and earned an excellent reputation as a reformer, so that he was certainly one of the main figures in the Republican Party of his time. Horace Boies, Governor of Iowa, was a leading candidate for the Democratic nomination up to the time of the convention in 1896, at which he received a very considerable number of votes. Much of his fame came from his opposition to the Republican tariff policy. Jeremiah M. Rusk, Governor of Wisconsin, was the "favorite son" of his State in the campaign of 1888. Afterward he became Secretary of Agriculture under President Benjamin Harrison. All three of these gentlemen thus accomplished much in their own ways, and yet they never reached the presidency.

A host of other names could be mentioned. William Windom of Minnesota, Elihu B. Washburne of Illinois, and Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont received votes in the Republican convention of 1880. Walter O. Gresham of Indiana, E. H. Fitler of Pennsylvania, Richard P. Bland of Missouri and Senator Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware were repeatedly mentioned with a considerable degree of enthusiasm at one time or another. Marshall Jewell, Hamilton Fish, and many another were talked of, but never received the nomination. The his-

tory of each party shows numerous worthy names. Every four years, of course, adds a new group of those who have been eagerly presented for the attention of the nominating conventions. It is an interesting pastime to look over these names, and to comprehend something of what a party convention involves. Yet, after all, the names themselves amount to but little, and are soon forgotten. Whatever of progress was really achieved remains, even while the names lose their meaning. What was truly worth while twenty years ago has by now become merged into the general experience of the many. One who, in the present campaign, is either

Lifted high,  
Conspicuous object in a nation's eye,  
Or left unthought of in obscurity,

might be interested to consider something of the history of the candidates of the past, and, along with this study, to read again that favorite poem of many a president, Wordsworth's "Character of the Happy Warrior." In the long run, it is the thing done, and not merely the person doing it, that counts. Favorite sons can continue pleasantly to be worthy of honor; but they need not congratulate themselves unduly on the mere fact of having been mentioned for the presidency.

### Editorial Notes

THE ridiculousness of the claim of the liquor interests that emigrants would not come to the United States, and that aliens already in the country would depart with the advent of prohibition, was emphasized one day recently, when all records were broken by the arrival in New York of 6200 immigrants. It seems quite clear that these people come to the United States for exactly the reasons they give, and cannot be misused for liquor propaganda. Thus, one by one, the false claims of the liquor interests fall by the wayside.

CORRELATION of news often brings some interesting results. Taken individually, with lapses of time sufficient to generate a "smoke screen," the various items appear innocent enough, but a glance back over the gasoline prices, for instance, argues to the contrary. Not long ago the price of this commodity was advanced, ostensibly because of a shortage. Then, after the ripples of objection had been prevented from becoming waves of action, the United States Bureau of Mines reported a "decided improvement in stocks, compared with a year or two ago. At the end of March, this year, the stocks totaled 626,393,000 gallons, whereas in March, 1918, the figure was 526,383,000 gallons." Now comes the report of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for the year ended January 1, 1920. After charges and taxes were deducted, the surplus was \$77,985,684. The surplus at the end of the preceding fiscal year was \$58,109,919. This is an increase in the surplus of almost \$20,000,000. Since the 1st of January of this year wholesale gasoline prices have been increased about 20 per cent. Interesting questions that naturally arise from this correlation are: To what figure will the increase in the price of gasoline enlarge the surplus next year, and how far were the reasons given for the advance founded on business necessity?

THE presentation at Eton, by Etonian admirers, of a portrait of Mr. Balfour was the occasion of a speech from Lord Dartmouth, chairman of the Old Etonian Association, and in acknowledging it Mr. Balfour said that an Eton poet had given expression to the material charm of the place, with its ancient buildings and famous river, but it was not within the province of the poem to dwell upon the corporate virtues, which only in part depended upon the material associations of Eton, yet it was that corporate feeling which seemed to unite Etonians in all parts of the world. That glorious Fourth of June, with the presentation portrait from friends far across the seas as well as from those close at home, brought out this truth, and in the backwoods, and on estancias, and in remote places of Africa, as well as in foreign cities and diplomatic offices, wherever Etonians were "doing their bit," that corporate feeling is there—Floreat Etona.

MR CLUTTON BROCK has discovered Raphael, or was it some one in Paris who had the honor? Sir Thomas Beecham has brought to light Beethoven, and now there is Sir James Frazer setting up the Olney bard on a golden bough, so to speak. He thinks there is much to be said for an association like the Cowper Society, united as are the members by common admiration of a great writer. For a great writer is a great benefactor of mankind, and it is fitting that those whom he has benefited should show their gratitude by honoring and cherishing his memory, and how can they do better than by reading his books and inducing others to do so? In his books a writer has built for himself his best monument, Sir James says, a monument more enduring than any of bronze or marble, which decay, while noble thoughts expressed in noble language live in the hearts and minds of men.

IT is little wonder, considering the high cost of living and the steady shrinkage of the dollar, that New York Public Library workers are asking to share in the proposed 20 per cent increase in wages for all city employees. As their wages now range, with few exceptions, from \$8.40 to \$10.20 weekly, in spite of the fact that the completion of a high school course is required, and also years of experience before the granting of any increase, their request is not surprising. In answer to the argument that they are not employed by the city, they reply that the city pays their salaries, such as they are. It must be admitted, too, that their request is a modest one, as it would take only \$240,000, for all five boroughs, from the \$5,000,000 appropriation being asked for the general wage advance for all municipal employees.

LIKE a breath of fresh air on a desert of apparently endless profiteering is this bit of news: The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston has announced a reduction of 5 per cent in the price of electricity to all its retail lighting customers simultaneously with a grant of 10 per cent increase in wages to employees. Coal, meat, milk, and sugar papers please copy.